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ABSTRACT

Geographic labor force data from the 1974 Current Population Survey (CPS) is presented and provides annual unemployment, demographic, and occupational estimates for large States and metropolitan areas. Section One contains the 1974 total unemployment estimates for 27 large States and 30 large metropolitan areas, with two tables. These estimates were used by the Department of Labor in 1975 for the allocation of funds under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). Section Two presents 1974 CPS annual average demographic and occupational estimates for 25 large States and 28 large Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's), with six tables. Appended material discusses: revised procedures for estimating employment and unemployment for States and areas; metropolitan area geographic definitions for the 30 largest metropolitan areas used; statistical outline procedure, for atypical sample estimates; changes in the occupational classification system; and five standard error tables, which the Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests all users consult before developing any comparative analyses. A four-page supplement contains revised total estimates for Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Washington, D.C. (LH)

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Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1974

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Preface

This report is the latest in a series presenting geographic labor force data from the Current Population Survey (CPS). It provides 1974 annual averages for large States and large metropolitan areas. Data for previous years may be found in the following articles and reports: *Characteristics of Workers in Large States and SMSA's–1970* (BLS Report 388, 1971); *Employment in Perspective: Regional Aspects of Unemployment, 1969-70* (BLS Report 395, 1971); *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1971* (BLS Report 402, 1972); *1972* (BLS Report 421, 1973); *1973* (BLS Report 431, 1974); and "Regional Differences in Employment and Unemployment, 1957-72" *(Monthly Labor Review,* March 1974). Historical data from the CPS for States and areas have also been published in the statistical appendixes to the *Manpower Report of the President.*

This report is a joint product of the Office of Employment Structure and Trends and the Office of Current Employment Analysis, and was prepared by Fred Cronkhite, with assistance from Sandy Grove and Marian Hester. Appendixes A and C were prepared by Martin Ziegler.

Contents

			Page
Introduction			1
Section I.	Total labor force and unemployment estimates for CETA and other programs		2
	Table 1.	Labor force and unemployment estimates for 27 large States, 1974 annual averages	2
	Table 2.	Labor force and unemployment estimates for 30 large Labor Market Areas, 1974 annual averages	2
Section II.	Demographic and occupational estimates		4
	Table 3.	Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 25 large States by race, sex, and age, 1974 annual averages	5
	Table 4.	Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 28 large Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas by race, sex and age, 1974 annual averages	12
	Table 5.	Percent distribution of employment by occupation for 25 large States, 1974 annual averages	19
	Table 6.	Percent distribution of employment by occupation for 28 large Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1974 annual averages	20
Appendixes:			
	A.	Revised procedures for estimating employment and unemployment for States and areas	22
	B.	Metropolitan area geographic definitions	24
	C.	Statistical outlier procedure	27
	D.	Changes in occupational classification system	30
	E.	Standard error tables	31

Introduction

This edition of the *Geographic Profile* is presented in two sections. Section I contains the official 1974 annual average total unemployment estimates for 27 large States and 30 large metropolitan areas which were used by the Department of Labor in 1975 for the allocation of funds under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), and for other program purposes. These estimates were based, either directly or indirectly, on the Current Population Survey (CPS).

Section II presents 1974 CPS annual average demographic and occupational estimates for 25 large States and 28 large Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). This is the first time that CPS occupational estimates have been published for States. In some cases, the SMSA totals in Section II are different from the metropolitan area estimates in Section I. This is due to differences in the geographic definitions of the areas.

Section I. Total Labor Force and Unemployment Estimates for CETA AND Other Programs

Tables 1 and 2 present annual average estimates for 27 large States and 30 metropolitan areas used in 1975 for CETA and other program purposes. These annual averages are a combination of CPS sample estimates, estimates resulting from adjustments to SMSA boundaries to conform with labor market area definitions, and synthetic estimates which result from the "outlier" adjustment. (See appendix C.) The total unemployment estimates for Illinois, Michigan, and the Chicago and Detroit SMSA's were declared outliers in 1974 and were adjusted using this procedure.

All metropolitan areas shown in table 2 are Labor Market Areas (LMA's) defined by the Department of Labor. Twenty-seven of these areas have geographical boundaries that are coterminous with SMSA boundaries defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Three areas–New York, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and Denver-Boulder–are SMSA's adjusted to conform with LMA definitions. As indicated in table 2, the estimates for 12 SMSA's are based on 1973 OMB boundary definitions and are not comparable with data for earlier years. (See appendix B for geographic boundary definitions.)

Table 1. Labor force and unemployment estimates for 27 large States, 1974 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

State	Civilian labor force	Unemployment	
		Level	Rate
Alabama	1,416	78	5.5
California	9,196	670	7.3
Connecticut	1,442	88	6.1
Florida	3,326	208	6.2
Georgia	2,119	109	5.2
Illinois[1]	4,943	223	4.5
Indiana	2,385	123	5.2
Kentucky	1,411	64	4.5
Louisiana	1,377	97	7.1
Maryland	1,793	84	4.7
Massachusetts	2,637	190	7.2
Michigan[1]	3,933	336	8.5
Minnesota	1,783	77	4.3
Missouri	2,060	95	4.6
New Jersey	3,214	203	6.3
New York	7,549	482	6.4
North Carolina	2,448	111	4.5
Ohio	4,704	225	4.8
Oklahoma	1,138	50	4.4
Oregon	1,021	76	7.5
Pennsylvania	5,039	258	5.1
South Carolina	1,148	68	5.9
Tennessee	1,819	92	5.1
Texas	5,153	221	4.3
Virginia	2,154	98	4.5
Washington	1,503	108	7.2
Wisconsin	2,082	94	4.5

[1]Estimates for this State or area were derived from data drawn from the Current Population Survey and the unemployment insurance program. A description of the statistical methods used to derive these estimates is in appendix C.

Modifications to estimation procedures

In 1972, the Bureau of Labor Statistics was assigned the responsibility for improving the statistical procedures which were being used by State employment security agencies to develop estimates of State and local unemployment rates. BLS introduced changes designed to establish a uniform concept of unemployment in all States and areas which would be consistent with the definitions used in the survey to measure unemployment at the national level.

The major thrust of the improvements implemented by BLS has been in two areas: (1) modifying the methodology previously used by States and areas to estimate unemployment; and (2) benchmarking State-prepared estimates to annual average totals from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The basic modifications in methodology are discussed in appendix A.

In regard to benchmarking, the standard used by BLS to determine whether annual average labor force estimates from the CPS for a given area can be used directly for benchmarking purposes is quite specific. The unemployment estimate for that area must have a relative error (standard error divided by sample estimate) of 10 percent or less at 1 standard error, assuming an unemployment rate of 6 percent. This means that, if repeated samples were drawn in that area using identical procedures, the true unemployment level would be contained in a 10-percent interval about the sample estimate in 68 percent of all possible sample intervals. The benchmark correction process is outlined below.

Benchmark Correction and Extrapolation Procedures. Each year the monthly employment and unemployment estimates developed by the State employment security agencies (SESA's) for the large States and metropolitan areas are adjusted to conform with the annual average estimates resulting from the CPS for those areas. The SESA estimates are based on statistics from the State Unemployment Insurance (UI) system, using a standardized formula (Handbook Method) developed many years ago by the Department of Labor. This method was designed to derive monthly estimates of employment and unemployment for

Table 2. Labor force and unemployment estimates for 30 large Labor Market Areas,[1] 1974 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Area	Civilian labor force	Unemployment		Area	Civilian labor force	Unemployment	
		Level	Rate			Level	Rate
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	732	39	5.4	Miami	649	39	6.0
Atlanta[2]	851	42	5.0	Milwaukee	653	29	4.5
Baltimore	897	46	5.1	Minneapolis-St. Paul[2,4]	948	44	4.6
Boston[2]	1,217	87	7.2	Nassau-Suffolk	1,086	56	5.2
Buffalo	534	46	8.7	New York[2,4]	3,609	252	7.0
Chicago[3]	3,132	142	4.5	Newark[2]	916	58	6.4
Cincinnati	599	32	5.4	Philadelphia	2,019	118	5.8
Cleveland	858	37	4.3	Pittsburgh	950	54	5.7
Dallas-Ft. Worth[2]	1,155	41	3.5	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	489	42	8.6
Denver-Boulder[2,4]	675	25	3.7	St. Louis[2]	1,011	59	5.9
Detroit[2,3]	1,904	171	9.0	San Diego	605	47	7.7
Houston[2]	1,031	41	3.9	San Francisco-Oakland	1,465	111	7.5
Indianapolis	525	25	4.8	San Jose	564	33	5.9
Kansas City[2]	615	32	5.1	Seattle-Everett	636	43	6.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach	3,164	214	6.8	Washington, D.C.[2]	1,405	62	4.4

[1]All LMA's except three are coterminous with SMSA's. The three LMA's are indicated by footnote 4. Geographic boundary definitions for all LMA's are provided in appendix B.

[2]The estimates for this LMA are based on 1973 boundary definitions and are not comparable with data for earlier years.

[3]See footnote 1, table 1.

[4]The boundary definition for this SMSA differs from the boundary definition used by the Department of Labor in the CETA program.

an area that would have resulted if a sample survey of households had been conducted, using the same concepts and definitions as are used in the official government measures based on the CPS. However, due to differences in State UI laws, the structural limitations of the Handbook Method, and measurement errors in the UI inputs, the Handbook estimates are not as reliable for large States and areas as the CPS estimates. As a consequence, the annual average CPS labor-force estimates are used to correct the UI–based monthly Handbook estimates.

The benchmarked estimates are produced in three phases. First, the monthly Handbook estimates for each State and area are adjusted by the ratio of the CPS and Handbook annual averages. Second, the difference between the ratio of annual averages for two consecutive years is wedged into the monthly estimates in order to minimize the disturbance to the original series. Finally, the preliminary benchmarked estimates are forced into agreement with the CPS annual averages.

In the current year, the benchmarked estimates are extrapolated by applying the latest relevant correction factor to the current Handbook estimates of employment and unemployment. The employment factor used in year (t) is the quotient of the December employment benchmarked and Handbook estimates in year (t-1). The unemployment factor for year (t) is the algebraic difference between the December unemployment benchmarked and Handbook estimates in year (t-1). The preliminary benchmarked estimate in the current year is then the result of applying the correction factor by multiplication (for employment), or by addition (for unemployment) to the current Handbook estimate.

Section II. Demographic and Occupational Estimates

Demographic data

Tables 3 and 4 contain detailed demographic data for 25 States and 28 SMSA's. In 1973, the BLS published data for 19 States and 30 SMSA's. This year, because of an improvement by the Bureau of the Census in the method used to inflate State sample estimates, the BLS is able to publish estimates for additional States. The 1974 annual average CPS total estimates for Illinois, Chicago, Michigan, and Detroit were not considered accurate enough by BLS for use in the CETA program; hence detailed estimates for these areas are not published. (See appendix C.)

The amount of detail published for States and metropolitan areas is determined to a large extent by the statistical quality of the estimates. In line with previous geographic reports, estimates for a specific subgroup are not published if the civilian labor force is less than 50,000. Since the error varies inversely with the size of the area and the size of the estimate, data for small areas and for subgroups constituting a small proportion of the total labor force are not published. BLS did not publish estimates for central cities in the *Geographic Profile* because data for many subgroups do not meet this standard.

Occupational data

Tables 5 and 6 contain percent distributions of total employment by occupational categories for 25 States and 28 SMSA's. This is the first time BLS has published occupational detail for States. Occupational detail for SMSA's published by BLS for 1970 in *Occupational Characteristics of Urban Workers, 1970* (Special Labor Force Report No. 138) are not comparable with current occupational detail due to changes in the occupational titles. The titles used in this edition are consistent with the new occupational titles introduced in the 1970 census and first published in the national CPS estimates in 1972. For more detailed information, see appendix D.

Standard error tables

Standard error tables appear in appendix E. These have been provided to enable users to evaluate each sample estimate. The BLS suggests that all users consult these tables before developing any comparative analyses. In some cases, users will discover that an apparent change in a statistic (or difference between two statistics) will prove to be insignificant when the relative error of an estimate is considered.

Table 3. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 25 large States by race, sex, and age, 1974 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

State and population group	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment	Unemployment	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Rate
Alabama						
Total	2,481	1,416	57.1	1,337	78	5.5
Males	1,165	886	76.1	848	39	4.4
Females	1,316	529	40.2	490	40	7.5
White	1,902	1,117	58.7	1,065	52	4.7
Males	908	712	78.4	687	25	3.5
Females	994	405	40.7	378	27	6.7
Males, 20 years and over	804	651	81.0	634	17	2.6
Females, 20 years and over	900	368	40.9	347	20	5.4
Both sexes, 16-19 years	198	98	49.5	82	15	15.3
Negro and other races	579	299	51.6	272	26	8.8
Males	257	174	67.7	161	14	7.8
Females	323	124	38.4	112	13	10.1
Males, 20 years and over	218	154	70.6	147	8	5.2
Females, 20 years and over	279	116	41.6	107	7	6.0
California						
Total	14,780	9,196	62.2	8,526	670	7.3
Males	7,013	5,529	78.8	5,150	379	6.9
Females	7,767	3,667	47.2	3,376	291	7.9
White	13,053	8,113	62.2	7,552	560	6.9
Males	6,189	4,914	79.4	4,600	314	6.4
Females	6,864	3,199	46.6	2,952	246	7.7
Males, 20 years and over	5,548	4,522	81.5	4,284	237	5.2
Females, 20 years and over	6,181	2,850	46.1	2,660	190	6.7
Both sexes, 16-19 years	1,324	740	55.9	607	133	18.0
Negro and other races	1,727	1,084	62.8	974	110	10.1
Males	823	615	74.7	550	65	10.6
Females	903	468	51.8	424	44	9.5
Males, 20 years and over	715	565	79.0	517	49	8.7
Females, 20 years and over	795	429	54.0	395	34	7.9
Both sexes, 16-19 years	217	89	41.0	63	27	30.3
Connecticut						
Total	2,213	1,442	65.2	1,354	88	6.1
Males	1,053	855	81.2	812	43	5.1
Females	1,160	587	50.6	542	44	7.5
White	2,079	1,351	65.0	1,276	75	5.6
Males	994	806	81.1	768	39	4.8
Females	1,086	545	50.2	508	37	6.7
Males, 20 years and over	879	733	83.4	702	31	4.2
Females, 20 years and over	979	481	49.1	452	27	5.6
Both sexes, 16-19 years	220	137	62.3	121	17	12.4
Negro and other races	134	91	67.9	79	12	13.4
Florida						
Total	5,916	3,326	56.2	3,118	208	6.2
Males	2,730	1,958	71.7	1,853	105	5.4
Females	3,186	1,368	42.9	1,266	103	7.5
White	5,078	2,777	54.7	2,617	160	5.8
Males	2,349	1,662	70.8	1,581	81	4.9
Females	2,729	1,115	40.9	1,036	78	7.0
Males, 20 years and over	2,140	1,527	71.4	1,465	62	4.1
Females, 20 years and over	2,509	997	39.7	938	60	6.0
Both sexes, 16-19 years	428	254	59.3	215	38	15.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 25 large States by race, sex, and age, 1974 annual averages—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and population group	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment	Unemployment	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Rate
Florida—Continued						
Negro and other races	838	549	65.5	502	48	8.7
Males	381	296	77.7	272	24	8.1
Females	457	254	55.6	229	24	9.5
Males, 20 years and over	321	263	81.9	248	16	6.1
Females, 20 years and over	389	227	58.4	211	15	6.6
Both sexes, 16-19 years	127	59	46.5	42	17	28.8
Georgia						
Total	3,327	2,119	63.7	2,009	109	5.2
Males	1,558	1,258	80.7	1,199	59	4.7
Females	1,769	861	48.7	810	50	5.8
White	2,578	1,661	64.4	1,603	58	3.5
Males	1,222	1,007	82.4	975	32	3.1
Females	1,356	654	48.2	627	27	4.1
Males, 20 years and over	1,092	917	84.0	895	[illegible]	2.5
Females, 20 years and over	1,231	587	47.7	568	[illegible]	3.2
Both sexes, 16-19 years	255	157	61.6	140	17	10.8
Negro and other races	749	458	61.1	407	51	11.1
Males	336	251	74.7	224	27	10.9
Females	413	207	50.1	183	24	11.4
Males, 20 years and over	274	213	77.7	196	17	8.0
Females, 20 years and over	353	184	52.1	168	16	8.7
Both sexes, 16-19 years	121	61	50.4	44	17	27.9
Louisiana						
Total	2,529	1,377	54.4	1,280	97	7.1
Male	1,164	850	73.0	804	46	5.4
Female	1,365	527	38.6	476	51	9.8
White	1,782	1,001	56.2	957	43	4.3
Male	838	641	76.5	618	23	3.6
Female	944	359	38.0	339	20	5.7
Males, 20 years and over	750	593	79.1	577	19	3.2
Women, 20 years and over	847	328	38.7	313	13	4.0
Both sexes, 16-19 years	185	79	42.7	68	12	15.2
Negro and other races	747	377	50.5	323	54	14.4
Males	326	209	64.1	186	23	11.1
Females	422	168	39.8	137	31	18.5
Males, 20 years and over	274	186	67.9	173	13	7.0
Female, 20 years and over	361	151	41.8	131	21	13.9
Maryland						
Total	2,845	1,793	63.0	1,709	84	4.7
Male	1,356	1,094	80.7	1,053	41	3.7
Female	1,489	699	46.9	656	43	6.1
White	2,309	1,459	63.2	1,404	56	3.8
Male	1,105	912	82.5	887	25	2.8
Female	1,204	548	45.5	517	30	5.6
Males, 20 years and over	993	843	84.9	826	17	2.0
Females, 20 years and over	1,085	487	44.9	466	20	4.1
Both sexes, 16-19 years	233	129	55.4	111	18	14.0
Negro and other races	536	334	62.3	306	28	8.4
Male	251	182	72.5	167	16	8.6
Female	285	151	53.0	139	12	8.2
Males, 20 years and over	215	165	76.4	155	11	6.7
Females, 20 years and over	250	139	55.6	132	6	4.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 25 large States by race, sex, and age, 1974 annual averages—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and population group	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment	Unemployment	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Rate
Indiana						
Total	3,729	2,385	64.0	2,262	123	5.2
Males	1,797	1,465	81.5	1,404	61	4.1
Females	1,932	920	47.6	858	62	6.8
White	3,478	2,217	63.7	2,118	99	4.5
Males	1,679	1,369	81.5	1,319	50	3.7
Females	1,799	848	47.1	799	49	5.7
Males, 20 years and over	1,480	1,236	83.5	1,204	33	2.7
Females, 20 years and over	1,607	746	46.4	712	33	4.4
Both sexes, 16-19 years	392	234	59.7	202	33	14.1
Negro and other races	251	168	66.9	144	24	14.3
Males	119	95	79.8	85	10	10.8
Females	132	73	55.3	59	14	19.2
Males, 20 years and over	101	83	82.2	78	5	6.0
Females, 20 years and over	113	64	56.6	53	12	18.8
Kentucky						
Total	2,338	1,411	60.4	1,347	64	4.5
Males	1,099	857	78.0	824	33	3.8
Females	1,239	554	44.7	523	31	5.6
White	2,189	1,320	60.3	1,260	60	4.6
Males	1,030	808	78.4	777	31	3.8
Females	1,159	512	44.2	483	29	5.7
Males, 20 years and over	909	729	80.2	708	21	2.9
Females, 20 years and over	1,043	455	43.6	430	25	5.5
Both sexes, 16-19 years	237	136	57.4	123	14	10.3
Negro and other races	149	91	61.1	87	4	4.0
Massachusetts						
Total	4,162	2,637	63.4	2,447	190	7.2
Males	1,939	1,556	80.2	1,453	103	6.6
Females	2,223	1,081	48.6	994	87	8.1
White	4,052	2,566	63.3	2,384	182	7.1
Males	1,894	1,519	80.2	1,422	97	6.4
Females	2,158	1,047	48.5	962	85	8.1
Males 20 years and over	1,650	1,359	82.4	1,289	71	5.2
Females, 20 years and over	1,945	914	47.0	849	65	7.1
Both sexes, 16-19 years	456	292	64.0	246	46	15.8
Negro and other races	110	71	64.5	63	8	11.3
Minnesota						
Total	2,732	1,783	65.3	1,706	77	4.3
Males	1,338	1,094	81.8	1,050	45	4.1
Females	1,394	689	49.4	657	32	4.7
White	2,684	1,752	65.3	1,678	74	4.2
Males	1,314	1,074	81.9	1,031	43	4.0
Females	1,372	678	49.4	647	31	4.6
Males, 20 years and over	1,152	967	83.9	936	32	3.3
Females, 20 years and over	1,225	591	48.2	571	21	3.6
Both sexes, 16-19 years	306	195	63.7	172	22	11.3
Missouri						
Total	3,413	2,060	60.4	1,965	95	4.6
Males	1,607	1,232	76.7	1,184	48	3.9
Females	1,806	829	45.8	782	47	5.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 25 large States by race, sex, and age, 1974 annual averages—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and population group	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment	Unemployment	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Rate
Missouri—Continued						
White	3,063	1,860	60.7	1,788	72	3.9
Males	1,447	1,122	77.5	1,088	34	3.0
Females	1,616	738	45.7	700	38	5.2
Males, 20 years and over	1,293	1,020	78.9	996	23	2.3
Females, 20 years and over	1,471	667	45.3	638	28	4.2
Both sexes, 16-19 years	297	173	58.2	154	19	11.0
Negro and other races	350	200	57.1	177	23	11.4
Males	160	110	68.8	95	15	13.4
Females	190	90	47.4	82	8	9.0
Males, 20 years and over	132	98	74.2	89	10	10.2
Females, 20 years and over	165	84	50.9	78	6	7.1
New Jersey						
Total	5,250	3,214	61.2	3,011	203	6.3
Males	2,469	1,962	79.5	1,851	111	5.7
Females	2,781	1,252	45.0	1,160	92	7.3
White	4,672	2,844	60.9	2,680	164	5.8
Males	2,205	1,760	79.8	1,669	91	5.2
Females	2,467	1,084	43.9	1,011	73	6.7
Males, 20 years and over	1,978	1,639	82.9	1,571	68	4.1
Females, 20 years and over	2,212	956	43.2	898	58	6.1
Both sexes, 16-19 years	482	251	52.1	214	38	15.1
Negro and other races	578	370	64.0	331	39	10.5
Males	264	202	76.5	182	20	9.9
Females	314	168	53.5	149	19	11.2
Males, 20 years and over	226	185	81.9	171	14	7.6
Females, 20 years and over	277	157	56.7	143	14	8.9
New York						
Total	13,093	7,549	57.7	7,067	482	6.4
Males	6,044	4,587	75.9	4,319	268	5.8
Females	7,049	2,962	42.0	2,748	214	7.2
White	11,491	6,650	57.9	6,244	406	6.1
Males	5,365	4,098	76.4	3,873	225	5.5
Females	6,126	2,552	41.7	2,371	181	7.1
Males, 20 years and over	4,813	3,820	79.4	3,647	173	4.5
Females, 20 years and over	5,568	2,290	41.1	2,154	133	5.8
Both sexes, 16-19 years	1,112	541	48.7	442	98	18.1
Negro and other races	1,602	899	56.1	823	76	8.5
Males	679	489	72.0	445	43	8.9
Females	923	410	44.4	378	33	8.0
Males, 20 years and over	603	467	77.4	430	37	7.9
Females, 20 years and over	825	388	47.0	361	26	6.7
North Carolina						
Total	3,708	2,448	66.0	2,337	111	4.5
Males	1,728	1,397	80.8	1,349	49	3.5
Females	1,980	1,051	53.1	988	63	6.0
White	2,848	1,892	66.4	1,831	61	3.2
Males	1,340	1,103	82.3	1,074	29	2.6
Females	1,508	789	52.3	757	32	4.1
Males, 20 years and over	1,203	1,013	84.2	995	17	1.7
Females, 20 years and over	1,374	727	52.9	701	25	3.4
Both sexes, 16-19 years	270	153	56.7	135	19	12.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 25 large States by race, sex, and age, 1974 annual averages—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and population group	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment	Unemployment	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Rate
North Carolina—Continued						
Negro and other races	860	556	64.7	506	50	9.0
Males	388	294	75.8	274	20	6.8
Females	472	262	55.5	231	30	11.5
Males, 20 years and over	331	262	79.2	250	12	4.6
Females, 20 years and over	405	236	58.3	214	21	8.9
Both sexes, 16-19 years	125	57	45.6	41	17	29.8
Ohio						
Total	7,578	4,704	62.1	4,479	225	4.8
Males	3,582	2,890	80.7	2,772	118	4.1
Females	3,996	1,814	45.4	1,707	107	5.9
White	6,875	4,257	61.9	4,069	187	4.4
Males	3,245	2,631	81.1	2,532	99	3.8
Females	3,630	1,625	44.8	1,537	88	5.4
Males, 20 years and over	2,874	2,401	83.5	2,333	68	2.8
Females, 20 years and over	3,249	1,427	43.9	1,364	63	4.4
Both sexes, 16-19 years	753	429	57.0	373	56	13.1
Negro and other races	703	448	63.7	410	38	8.5
Males	337	259	76.9	240	19	7.4
Females	366	189	51.6	170	19	10.1
Males, 20 years and over	296	239	80.7	226	13	5.4
Females, 20 years and over	321	174	54.2	160	14	8.0
Oklahoma						
Total	1,920	1,138	59.3	1,088	50	4.4
Males	911	710	77.9	685	25	3.6
Females	1,009	428	42.4	403	25	5.8
White	1,758	1,052	59.8	1,011	40	3.8
Males	832	660	79.3	640	21	3.2
Females	926	391	42.2	372	19	4.9
Males, 20 years and over	750	607	80.9	591	16	2.6
Females, 20 years and over	843	354	42.0	341	13	3.7
Both sexes, 16-19 years	163	90	55.2	80	10	11.1
Negro and other races	162	87	53.7	76	10	11.8
Males	79	50	63.3	45	4	8.0
Oregon						
Total	1,637	1,021	62.4	944	76	7.5
Males	790	619	78.4	579	40	6.4
Females	847	401	47.3	365	36	9.1
White	1,595	1,000	62.7	927	73	7.3
Males	771	606	78.6	569	38	6.2
Females	824	393	47.7	359	35	8.9
Males, 20 years and over	692	554	80.1	525	29	5.2
Females, 20 years and over	737	343	46.5	318	25	7.3
Both sexes, 16-19 years	165	103	62.4	86	18	17.5
Pennsylvania						
Total	9,609	5,039	58.5	4,780	258	5.1
Males	4,053	3,116	76.9	2,971	144	4.6
Females	4,556	1,923	42.2	1,809	114	5.9
White	7,906	4,653	58.9	4,439	214	4.6
Males	3,744	2,906	77.6	2,787	119	4.1
Females	4,161	1,747	42.0	1,652	95	5.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 25 large States by race, sex, and age, 1974 annual averages—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and population group	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment	Unemployment	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Rate
Pennsylvania—Continued						
Males, 20 years and over	3,355	2,681	79.9	2,595	86	3.2
Females, 20 and over	3,766	1,553	41.2	1,486	67	4.3
Both sexes, 16-19 years	784	418	53.3	357	60	14.4
Negro and other races	704	386	54.8	341	44	11.5
Males	309	210	68.0	184	26	12.2
Females	395	176	44.6	157	19	10.7
Males, 20 years and over	262	190	72.5	174	16	8.4
Females, 20 years and over	305	161	78.5	147	14	8.7
South Carolina						
Total	1,856	1,148	61.9	1,081	68	5.9
Males	850	661	77.8	633	28	4.2
Females	1,006	487	48.4	448	40	8.2
White	1,369	855	62.5	815	40	4.7
Males	637	503	79.0	487	16	3.1
Females	731	352	48.2	328	24	6.9
Males, 20 years and over	575	459	79.8	447	13	2.8
Females, 20 years and over	354	321	49.1	302	21	6.5
Both sexes, 16-19 years	140	74	52.9	66	7	9.5
Negro and other races	487	294	60.4	266	28	9.4
Males	213	158	74.2	146	12	7.7
Females	274	135	49.3	120	16	11.5
Males, 20 years and over	174	137	78.7	130	8	5.8
Females, 20 years and over	235	122	51.9	112	10	8.2
Tennessee						
Total	2,934	1,819	62.0	1,727	92	5.1
Males	1,371	1,085	79.1	1,045	40	3.7
Females	1,563	734	47.0	681	52	7.1
White	2,472	1,526	61.7	1,459	67	4.4
Males	1,176	935	79.5	903	32	3.4
Females	1,297	591	45.6	556	35	5.9
Males, 20 years and over	1,053	854	81.1	833	20	2.3
Females, 20 years and over	1,173	538	45.9	511	28	5.2
Both sexes, 16-19 years	246	133	54.1	115	18	13.5
Negro and other races	462	293	63.4	267	25	8.6
Males	196	150	76.5	142	8	5.3
Females	266	143	53.8	125	17	12.1
Males, 20 years and over	165	134	81.2	130	4	3.0
Females, 20 years and over	223	127	57.0	115	10	7.9
Texas						
Total	8,229	5,153	62.6	4,931	221	4.3
Males	3,874	3,147	81.2	3,055	92	2.9
Females	4,355	2,005	46.0	1,876	129	6.4
White	7,234	4,548	62.9	4,377	171	3.8
Males	3,436	2,822	82.1	2,749	73	2.6
Females	3,798	1,726	45.4	1,628	98	5.7
Males, 20 years and over	3,039	2,567	84.5	2,515	50	1.9
Females, 20 years and over	3,395	1,533	45.2	1,466	68	4.4
Both sexes, 16-19 years	800	448	56.0	396	52	11.6
Negro and other races	995	605	60.8	554	51	8.4
Males	438	325	74.2	305	20	6.1
Females	557	280	50.3	248	31	11.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 25 large States by race, sex, and age, 1974 annual averages—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and population group	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment	Unemployment	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Rate
Texas—Continued						
Males, 20 years and over	385	300	77.9	288	12	4.0
Females, 20 years and over	488	252	51.6	230	22	8.7
Both sexes, 16-19 years	122	55	45.1	37	18	32.7
Virginia						
Total	3,345	2,154	64.4	2,056	98	4.5
Males	1,570	1,284	81.8	1,235	49	3.8
Females	1,775	869	49.0	820	49	5.6
White	2,709	1,754	64.7	1,689	65	3.7
Males	1,272	1,052	82.7	1,019	33	3.1
Females	1,437	702	48.9	670	32	4.5
Males, 20 years and over	1,136	964	84.9	940	25	2.6
Females, 20 years and over	1,295	626	48.3	605	20	3.2
Both sexes, 16-19 years	277	163	58.8	144	19	11.7
Negro and other races	636	400	62.9	367	33	8.3
Males	298	232	77.9	216	16	6.9
Females	338	168	49.7	150	17	10.2
Males, 20 years and over	255	208	81.6	200	7	3.4
Females, 20 years and over	296	152	51.4	141	11	7.2
Washington						
Total	2,439	1,503	61.6	1,394	108	7.2
Males	1,142	895	78.4	837	58	6.5
Females	1,297	607	46.8	557	50	8.2
White	2,309	1,427	61.8	1,330	97	6.8
Males	1,086	858	79.0	807	52	6.0
Females	1,223	568	46.4	523	45	7.9
Males, 20 years and over	983	795	80.9	755	40	5.0
Females, 20 years and over	1,092	494	45.2	459	35	7.1
Both sexes, 16-19 years	234	139	59.4	117	23	16.5
Negro and other races	130	76	58.5	65	11	15.0
Wisconsin						
Total	3,199	2,082	65.1	1,988	94	4.5
Males	1,569	1,283	81.8	1,234	49	3.8
Females	1,630	799	49.0	754	45	5.6
White	3,095	2,015	65.1	1,931	84	4.2
Males	1,518	1,247	82.1	1,204	43	3.5
Females	1,577	768	48.7	727	41	5.4
Males, 20 years and over	1,333	1,110	83.3	1,080	30	2.7
Females, 20 years and over	1,397	655	46.9	630	26	4.0
Both sexes, 16-19 years	365	251	68.8	222	28	11.2
Negro and other races	104	67	64.4	57	9	13.9

Note: Individual items may not add to totals or subtotals due to rounding. Demographic detail is not shown where the civilian labor force estimate is less than 50,000.

Table 4. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 28 large Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas by race, sex, and age, 1974 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Area and population group	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment	Unemployment	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Rate
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove						
Total	1,161	732	63.0	692	39	5.4
Males	552	453	82.1	432	21	4.6
Females	609	279	45.8	260	19	6.7
White	1,122	703	62.7	664	39	5.6
Males	533	435	81.6	415	21	4.7
Females	589	268	45.5	249	19	7.0
Males, 20 years and over	474	396	83.5	381	16	4.0
Females, 20 years and over	521	232	44.5	218	14	6.0
Both Sexes, 16-19 years	128	75	58.6	65	10	13.4
Atlanta						
Total	1,247	851	68.2	809	42	5.0
Males	594	504	84.8	482	22	4.4
Females	654	346	58.2	326	20	5.9
White	995	681	68.4	654	26	3.8
Males	478	412	86.2	399	14	3.4
Females	518	268	51.7	257	13	4.9
Males, 20 years and over	434	380	87.6	369	10	2.6
Females, 20 years and over	466	235	50.4	226	10	4.3
Both Sexes, 16-19 years	98	65	66.3	59	6	9.2
Negro and other races	251	170	67.7	154	17	10.0
Males	115	93	80.9	85	8	8.6
Females	136	78	57.4	69	8	10.3
Males, 20 years and over	93	79	84.9	73	5	6.3
Females, 20 years and over	114	66	57.9	61	5	7.6
Baltimore						
Total	1,486	897	60.4	851	46	5.1
Males	705	548	77.7	526	21	3.9
Females	781	349	44.7	325	25	7.0
White	1,112	674	60.6	648	25	3.8
Males	535	430	80.4	419	10	2.4
Females	577	244	42.3	229	15	6.2
Males, 20 years and over	478	396	82.8	389	6	1.5
Females, 20 years and over	520	218	41.9	207	11	5.0
Both Sexes, 16-19 years	114	59	51.8	52	8	12.8
Negro and other races	375	223	59.5	203	20	9.1
Males	171	118	69.0	107	11	9.3
Females	204	105	51.5	96	9	8.8
Males, 20 years and over	148	108	73.0	101	7	6.5
Females, 20 years and over	179	96	53.6	92	5	5.2
Boston[1]						
Total	1,950	1,217	62.4	1,129	87	7.2
Males	898	716	79.7	668	48	6.7
Females	1,052	500	47.5	461	39	7.8
White	1,865	1,164	62.4	1,08[illegible]	81	7.0
Males	865	690	79.8	6[illegible]6	44	6.3
Females	1,001	474	47.4	436	38	8.0
Males, 20 years and over	756	621	82.1	587	34	5.5
Females, 20 years and over	899	411	45.7	382	29	7.1
Both sexes, 16-19 years	211	132	62.6	113	19	14.4
Negro and other races	85	53	62.4	47	6	11.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 4. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 28 large Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas by race, sex, and age, 1974 annual averages—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Area and population group	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment	Unemployment	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Rate
Buffalo						
Total	953	533	55.9	487	46	8.7
Males	439	328	74.7	301	27	8.2
Females	514	205	39.9	186	19	9.5
White	887	500	56.4	457	43	8.5
Males	411	311	75.7	286	25	8.1
Females	476	189	39.7	171	18	9.3
Males, 20 years and over	305	282	77.3	264	18	6.4
Females, 20 years and over	427	165	38.6	153	12	7.3
Both sexes, 16-19 years	95	53	55.8	40	13	23.8
Cincinnati						
Total	961	599	62.3	567	32	5.4
Males	442	353	79.9	338	15	4.4
Females	519	246	47.4	229	17	6.8
White	846	516	61.0	492	23	4.6
Males	384	304	79.2	293	12	3.8
Females	462	211	45.7	199	12	5.6
Males, 20 years and over	341	272	79.8	270	7	2.5
Females, 20 years and over	409	184	45.0	176	9	4.9
Both sexes, 16-19 years	96	55	57.3	47	8	14.5
Negro and other races	115	84	73.0	75	9	10.5
Cleveland						
Total	1,421	858	60.4	822	37	4.3
Males	672	532	79.2	513	19	3.5
Females	749	326	43.5	308	18	5.4
White	1,200	722	60.2	694	28	3.9
Males	570	454	79.6	440	14	3.0
Females	630	269	42.7	254	14	5.3
Males, 20 years and over	501	412	82.2	403	9	2.2
Females, 20 years and over	567	238	42.0	227	11	4.6
Both sexes, 16-19 years	132	72	54.5	64	9	11.8
Negro and other races	221	136	61.5	127	9	6.3
Males	102	78	76.5	73	5	6.5
Females	119	58	48.7	54	4	6.1
Males, 20 years and over	91	74	81.3	69	5	6.8
Females, 20 years and over	104	54	51.9	51	3	5.7
Dallas-Fort Worth[1]						
Total	1,743	1,155	66.3	1,114	41	3.5
Males	839	694	82.7	675	19	2.7
Females	904	461	51.0	439	22	4.8
White	1,521	1,014	66.7	981	33	3.2
Males	737	620	84.1	606	14	2.3
Females	785	394	50.2	375	18	4.6
Males, 20 years and over	649	562	86.6	551	11	2.0
Females, 20 years and over	696	347	49.9	334	12	3.5
Negro and other races	222	141	63.5	133	8	5.8
Males	102	74	72.5	69	4	6.0
Females	119	67	56.3	63	4	5.6
Males, 20 years and over	87	67	77.0	64	2	3.0
Females, 20 years and over	106	61	57.5	58	3	4.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 4. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 28 large Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas by race, sex, and age, 1974 annual averages—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Area and population group	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment	Unemployment	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Rate
Denver-Boulder[1]						
Total	987	673	68.2	648	25	3.7
Males	472	399	84.5	382	16	4.1
Females	515	274	53.2	265	9	3.2
White	941	638	67.8	615	22	3.5
Males	451	380	84.3	365	14	3.8
Females	490	258	52.7	250	8	3.0
Males, 20 years and over	404	348	86.1	338	9	2.6
Females, 20 years and over	443	231	52.1	225	6	2.6
Both sexes, 16-19 years	94	58	61.7	52	6	11.1
Houston[1]						
Total	1,539	1,032	67.1	991	41	3.9
Males	748	639	85.4	624	15	2.4
Females	792	392	49.5	367	25	6.3
White	1,281	852	66.5	826	27	3.1
Males	629	542	86.2	531	11	2.0
Females	652	310	47.5	295	15	5.0
Males, 20 years and over	560	494	88.2	487	8	1.6
Females, 20 years and over	584	272	46.6	262	10	3.7
Both sexes, 16-19 years	137	85	62.0	77	8	9.4
Negro and other races	259	179	69.1	165	14	7.6
Males	119	97	81.5	93	4	4.5
Females	140	82	58.6	73	9	11.3
Males, 20 years and over	103	88	85.4	87	2	2.3
Females, 20 years and over	124	74	59.7	69	6	8.1
Indianapolis						
Total	791	525	66.4	500	25	4.8
Males	375	314	83.7	301	12	3.9
Females	416	212	51.0	199	13	6.3
White	712	470	66.0	448	22	4.7
Males	342	287	83.9	275	12	4.0
Females	371	184	49.6	173	11	5.9
Males, 20 years and over	303	262	86.5	255	6	2.3
Females, 20 years and over	330	161	48.9	154	7	4.3
Negro and other races	79	55	69.6	52	3	5.9
Kansas City[1]						
Total	928	615	66.3	584	32	5.1
Males	438	361	82.4	342	19	5.2
Females	490	254	51.8	241	13	5.1
White	778	523	67.2	506	17	3.3
Males	373	312	83.6	301	11	3.6
Females	405	211	52.1	205	6	2.8
Males, 20 years and over	334	286	85.6	279	7	2.4
Females, 20 years and over	377	196	52.0	191	5	2.6
Negro and other races	150	92	61.3	78	15	15.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach						
Total	4,987	3,163	63.4	2,950	214	6.8
Males	2,354	1,879	79.9	1,750	129	6.9
Females	2,633	1,285	48.8	1,200	85	6.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 4. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 28 large Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas by race, sex, and age, 1974 annual averages—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Area and population group	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment	Unemployment	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Rate
Los Angeles-Long Beach—Continued						
White	4,237	2,672	63.1	2,502	171	6.4
Males	1,990	1,599	80.4	1,499	100	6.3
Females	2,248	1,074	47.8	1,003	71	6.6
Males, 20 years and over	1,791	1,484	82.9	1,407	77	5.2
Females, 20 years and over	2,028	966	47.6	911	55	5.7
Both sexes, 16-19 years	419	222	53.0	184	38	17.2
Negro and other races	750	491	65.5	448	43	8.7
Males	364	280	76.9	252	29	10.2
Females	386	211	54.7	197	14	6.8
Males, 20 years and over	323	264	81.7	241	24	9.1
Females, 20 years and over	346	196	56.6	185	11	5.6
Miami						
Total	1,055	649	61.5	611	39	6.0
Males	497	385	77.5	362	23	6.0
Females	558	265	47.5	249	16	6.0
White	883	528	59.8	500	29	5.4
Males	417	317	76.0	299	18	5.7
Females	467	211	45.2	201	10	4.9
Males, 20 years and over	384	297	77.3	282	16	5.4
Females, 20 years and over	437	198	45.4	189	8	4.0
Negro and other races	172	121	70.3	111	10	8.4
Males	80	68	85.0	63	5	7.2
Females	91	53	58.2	48	5	10.0
Males, 20 years and over	67	62	92.5	59	3	4.9
Milwaukee						
Total	1,000	653	65.3	624	29	4.5
Males	481	395	82.1	378	17	4.3
Females	519	258	49.7	245	12	4.7
White	911	598	65.6	576	22	3.6
Males	439	366	83.6	354	12	3.3
Females	472	231	48.9	222	10	4.2
Males, 20 years and over	388	327	84.3	320	7	2.1
Females, 20 years and over	421	197	46.8	192	7	3.6
Both sexes, 16-19 years	102	73	71.6	64	8	11.6
Negro and other races	89	55	62.5	48	8	13.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul[1]						
Total	1,409	965	68.5	920	45	4.7
Males	681	571	83.8	546	25	4.4
Females	728	395	54.3	374	20	5.2
White	1,370	941	68.7	898	43	4.6
Males	661	556	84.1	532	24	4.3
Females	708	385	54.4	366	19	4.9
Males, 20 years and over	581	501	86.2	485	16	3.2
Females, 20 years and over	636	334	52.5	322	13	3.9
Both sexes, 16-19 years	152	106	69.7	91	15	13.8
Nassau-Suffolk						
Total	1,836	1,086	59.2	1,030	56	5.2
Males	878	706	80.3	679	26	3.7
Females	958	381	39.8	351	30	7.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 4. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 28 large Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas by race, sex, and age, 1974 annual averages—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Area and population group	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment	Unemployment	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Rate
Nassau-Suffolk—Continued						
White	1,761	1,040	59.0	986	54	5.2
Males	844	682	80.7	655	26	3.9
Females	917	358	39.0	330	28	7.8
Males, 20 years and over	754	633	84.0	614	18	2.8
Females, 20 years and over	821	310	37.8	290	21	6.8
Both sexes, 16-19 years	186	97	52.2	82	15	15.4
New York[1]						
Total	7,271	4,066	55.9	3,787	280	6.9
Males	3,299	2,441	74.0	2,281	160	6.6
Females	3,972	1,625	40.9	1,506	119	7.3
White	5,850	3,265	55.8	3,054	212	6.5
Males	2,704	2,008	74.3	1,888	120	6.0
Females	3,146	1,257	40.0	1,165	92	7.3
Males, 20 years and over	2,446	1,899	77.6	1,801	98	5.2
Females, 20 years and over	2,882	1,144	39.7	1,073	72	6.3
Both sexes, 16-19 years	522	222	42.5	180	42	18.9
Negro and other races	1,421	801	56.4	733	68	8.5
Males	595	433	72.8	392	40	9.3
Females	826	368	44.6	341	27	7.4
Males, 20 years and over	534	414	77.5	379	34	8.2
Females, 20 years and over	737	349	47.4	327	22	6.3
Newark[1]						
Total	1,466	916	62.5	858	58	6.4
Males	686	546	79.4	515	31	5.7
Females	778	370	47.6	343	27	7.4
White	1,219	760	62.3	718	41	5.5
Males	576	463	80.4	440	23	4.9
Females	644	297	46.1	279	19	6.3
Males, 20 years and over	518	434	83.8	417	17	3.9
Females, 20 years and over	582	263	45.2	248	15	5.7
Both sexes, 16-19 years	120	63	52.5	54	9	14.6
Negro and other races	247	157	63.6	140	17	10.9
Males	112	84	75.0	75	8	10.0
Females	135	73	54.1	64	9	11.9
Males, 20 years and over	96	78	81.3	71	5	6.4
Females, 20 years and over	120	68	56.7	61	7	10.3
Philadelphia						
Total	3,409	2,018	59.2	1,901	116	5.8
Males	1,597	1,230	77.1	1,169	61	5.0
Females	1,812	788	43.5	732	56	7.1
White	2,815	1,691	60.1	1,614	77	4.5
Males	1,344	1,058	78.7	1,018	40	3.8
Females	1,472	633	43.0	596	36	5.8
Males, 20 years and over	1,196	977	81.7	948	29	3.0
Females, 20 years and over	1,337	558	41.7	530	25	4.5
Both sexes, 16-19 years	283	156	55.1	136	21	13.2
Negro and other races	594	327	55.1	286	41	12.5
Males	254	172	67.7	151	21	12.3
Females	340	156	45.9	136	20	12.7
Males, 20 years and over	216	157	72.7	143	14	9.0
Females, 20 years and over	301	144	47.8	129	15	10.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 4. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 28 large Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas by race, sex, and age, 1974 annual averages—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Area and population group	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment	Unemployment	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Rate
Pittsburgh						
Total	1,727	950	55.0	896	54	5.7
Males	818	623	76.2	592	30	4.9
Females	909	328	36.1	304	24	7.2
White	1,619	894	55.2	846	48	5.4
Males	765	589	77.0	562	27	4.6
Females	855	305	35.7	283	21	7.0
Males, 20 years and over	694	552	79.5	532	20	3.6
Females, 20 years and over	773	274	35.4	259	14	5.1
Both sexes, 16-19 years	153	68	44.4	54	14	20.9
Negro and other races	108	56	52.3	51	6	10.0
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario						
Total	835	489	58.6	447	42	8.6
Males	388	290	74.7	266	25	8.5
Females	447	198	44.3	181	17	8.7
White	762	442	58.0	409	33	7.4
Males	354	263	74.3	245	18	7.0
Females	407	179	44.0	164	14	8.0
Males, 20 years and over	316	239	75.6	226	12	5.0
Females, 20 years and over	360	153	42.5	144	9	5.9
Both sexes, 16-19 years	86	50	58.1	40	10	20.0
St. Louis[1]						
Total	1,658	1,011	61.0	952	59	5.9
Males	773	608	78.7	578	30	4.9
Females	885	403	45.5	374	29	7.3
White	1,392	867	62.3	825	43	4.9
Males	648	525	81.0	506	19	3.7
Females	744	343	46.1	319	24	6.9
Males, 20 years and over	574	479	83.4	465	14	2.9
Females, 20 years and over	669	303	45.3	286	17	5.6
Both sexes, 16-19 years	149	86	57.7	75	12	13.6
Negro and other races	266	144	54.1	127	17	11.5
Males	125	83	66.4	73	11	13.1
Females	140	61	43.6	55	6	9.4
Males, 20 years and over	109	77	70.6	69	9	11.7
Females, 20 years and over	119	56	47.1	52	5	8.9
San Diego						
Total	1,001	604	60.3	558	47	7.7
Males	458	366	79.9	338	28	7.7
Females	543	239	44.0	220	18	7.7
White	889	542	61.0	501	41	7.6
Males	410	328	80.0	304	24	7.3
Females	478	214	44.8	197	17	8.2
Males, 20 years and over	363	296	81.5	277	18	6.1
Females, 20 years and over	424	189	44.6	176	13	6.9
Both sexes, 16-19 years	101	57	56.4	47	10	17.0
Negro and other races	113	62	55.4	57	5	8.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 4. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 28 large Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas by race, sex, and age, 1974 annual averages—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Area and population group	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment	Unemployment	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Rate
San Francisco-Oakland						
Total	2,325	1,464	63.0	1,354	111	7.6
Males	1,111	860	77.4	800	60	6.9
Females	1,214	604	49.8	553	51	8.5
White	1,901	1,210	63.7	1,131	79	6.6
Males	910	719	78.9	676	43	5.9
Females	991	492	49.6	455	37	7.5
Males, 20 years and over	834	675	80.9	643	32	4.7
Females, 20 years and over	907	448	49.4	420	28	6.2
Both sexes, 16-19 years	161	87	54.0	68	19	22.1
Negro and other races	424	254	59.9	223	31	12.3
Males	201	141	70.1	124	17	11.9
Females	223	113	50.7	98	14	12.8
Males, 20 years and over	170	127	74.7	114	12	9.4
Females, 20 years and over	198	106	53.5	94	11	10.5
San Jose						
Total	830	564	68.0	531	33	5.9
Males	398	336	84.4	318	18	5.3
Females	432	228	52.8	212	15	6.7
White	781	531	68.0	499	32	6.1
Males	370	315	85.1	298	17	5.5
Females	411	216	52.6	201	15	6.9
Males, 20 years and over	333	295	88.6	283	11	3.7
Females, 20 years and over	378	196	51.9	186	10	5.1
Seattle-Everett						
Total	1,000	636	63.6	593	43	6.8
Males	475	381	80.2	357	24	6.3
Females	525	255	48.6	236	19	7.5
White	931	593	63.7	556	38	6.3
Males	444	360	81.1	339	21	5.8
Females	488	233	47.7	217	17	7.3
Males, 20 years and over	404	333	82.4	317	16	4.8
Females, 20 years and over	438	204	46.6	192	13	6.4
Both sexes, 16-19 years	90	57	63.3	47	10	17.0
Washington, D.C.[1]						
Total	2,098	1,405	67.0	1,343	62	4.4
Males	975	807	82.8	773	34	4.2
Females	1,123	598	53.3	569	29	4.8
White	1,600	1,076	67.3	1,036	40	3.7
Males	757	638	84.3	617	21	3.3
Females	843	437	51.8	419	18	4.2
Males, 20 years and over	680	588	86.5	574	14	2.4
Females, 20 years and over	758	388	51.2	377	12	3.1
Both sexes, 16-19 years	162	98	60.5	86	13	13.1
Negro and other races	498	330	66.3	307	23	6.9
Males	218	169	77.5	156	12	7.2
Females	280	161	57.5	150	11	6.6
Males, 20 years and over	192	158	82.3	148	9	5.7
Females, 20 years and over	244	144	59.0	138	6	4.2

[1]Estimates for this SMSA are based on 1973 boundary definitions of the Office of Management and Budget and are not comparable with data for earlier years. For further explanation, see appendix B.

Note: Individual items may not add to totals or subtotals due to rounding. Demographic detail is not shown where the civilian labor force estimate is less than 50,000.

Table 5. Percent distribution of employment by occupation[1] for 25 large States, 1974 annual averages

State	Total employed	White-collar workers				
		Total	Professional and technical	Managers and administrators, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical workers
Alabama	100.0	41.6	11.0	9.5	5.5	15.6
California	100.0	54.6	16.6	11.9	6.9	19.2
Connecticut	100.0	51.8	17.1	10.7	6.2	17.8
Florida	100.0	49.8	12.4	12.3	7.5	17.6
Georgia	100.0	48.9	12.2	11.7	7.1	17.9
Indiana	100.0	39.8	10.6	8.5	5.7	15.0
Kentucky	100.0	38.7	9.4	9.5	5.1	14.8
Louisiana	100.0	48.4	14.4	11.1	6.3	16.7
Maryland	100.0	56.3	17.9	11.4	6.2	20.8
Massachusetts	100.0	53.7	17.8	9.9	6.5	19.5
Minnesota	100.0	47.5	14.4	10.0	6.0	17.1
Missouri	100.0	48.7	13.7	10.5	7.6	16.9
New Jersey	100.0	53.0	15.7	11.5	6.3	19.6
New York	100.0	54.5	17.2	10.4	6.5	20.3
North Carolina	100.0	39.1	10.5	9.0	5.6	14.1
Ohio	100.0	46.9	13.9	9.9	6.3	16.8
Oklahoma	100.0	46.7	14.4	9.8	5.8	16.8
Oregon	100.0	47.3	13.9	10.1	6.2	17.1
Pennsylvania	100.0	47.1	14.4	9.1	6.3	17.3
South Carolina	100.0	41.2	12.2	9.2	5.1	14.7
Tennessee	100.0	41.7	11.1	8.9	5.9	15.8
Texas	100.0	50.3	13.7	11.9	6.5	18.2
Virginia	100.0	49.2	15.6	10.5	5.5	17.6
Washington	100.0	50.8	16.0	10.5	7.4	17.0
Wisconsin	100.0	42.3	12.6	8.3	5.8	15.6

State	Blue collar workers					Service workers	Farm workers
	Total	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives except transport	Transport equipment operatives	Nonfarm laborers		
Alabama	43.1	15.6	15.2	5.5	6.7	12.3	3.1
California	29.8	12.2	9.6	3.3	4.7	13.3	2.4
Connecticut	34.0	13.3	13.0	2.9	4.9	13.8	.4
Florida	32.8	15.0	8.3	3.7	5.8	14.9	2.4
Georgia	36.0	13.1	13.5	4.0	5.6	12.0	3.0
Indiana	43.7	15.8	17.7	4.3	5.9	13.0	3.5
Kentucky	40.3	13.8	17.0	3.9	5.6	12.3	8.8
Louisiana	33.1	14.2	8.6	4.1	6.1	14.3	4.2
Maryland	30.2	14.1	7.3	3.7	5.0	12.3	1.2
Massachusetts	32.4	12.6	12.7	2.7	4.3	13.6	.4
Minnesota	30.8	12.5	10.9	3.3	4.2	14.1	7.6
Missouri	30.8	12.3	10.0	3.8	4.7	14.0	6.5
New Jersey	34.2	12.9	12.9	3.8	4.6	12.0	.7
New York	29.8	12.1	9.9	3.9	3.9	14.6	1.1
North Carolina	43.6	13.0	21.4	3.6	5.5	12.4	4.9
Ohio	38.3	13.5	15.9	3.8	5.1	12.4	2.4
Oklahoma	34.3	14.2	10.8	4.3	5.0	13.1	5.9
Oregon	35.9	13.[illegible]	11.5	4.5	6.1	13.0	3.9
Pennsylvania	39.0	14.2	15.6	4.1	5.2	12.5	1.4
South Carolina	42.3	14.7	17.4	4.1	6.1	13.5	3.0
Tennessee	41.0	14.0	16.7	4.3	5.9	12.6	4.7
Texas	32.2	13.7	9.2	3.6	5.7	13.0	4.6
Virginia	36.1	14.3	12.7	3.9	5.3	11.7	2.9
Washington	31.4	12.7	8.3	4.0	6.4	13.6	4.2
Wisconsin	36.7	13.5	15.2	3.4	4.7	13.8	7.2

[1]Not strictly comparable with estimates for prior years due to revisions in the occupational classification system. See appendix D.

Table 6. Percent distribution of employment by occupation[1] for 28 large Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1974 annual averages

Area	Total employed	White-collar workers				
		Total	Professional and technical	Managers and administrctors, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical workers
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	100.0	56.4	17.1	14.3	7.9	17.1
Atlanta[2]	100.0	59.0	14.9	12.1	8.9	23.1
Baltimore	100.0	50.8	13.7	10.4	6.1	20.6
Boston[2]	100.0	58.5	19.3	10.3	7.0	22.0
Buffalo	100.0	48.2	16.8	8.6	6.2	16.5
Cincinnati	100.0	46.8	11.9	8.7	6.8	19.4
Cleveland	100.0	53.1	16.2	10.2	6.2	20.5
Dallas-Ft. Worth[2]	100.0	55.7	13.6	12.2	7.6	22.3
Denver-Boulder[2]	100.0	61.5	19.5	14.0	7.7	20.3
Houston[2]	100.0	54.7	16.9	12.1	6.6	19.1
Indianapolis	100.0	51.9	14.1	11.0	8.0	18.7
Kansas City[2]	100.0	53.8	15.5	11.2	6.4	20.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach	100.0	55.6	16.5	12.0	6.3	20.8
Miami	100.0	50.8	14.0	11.9	6.8	18.0
Milwaukee	100.0	49.3	13.8	9.5	6.2	19.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul[2]	100.0	58.1	17.7	11.8	7.2	21.4
Nassau-Suffolk	100.0	60.3	19.7	13.3	8.3	19.0
New York[2]	100.0	57.6	16.4	10.9	6.7	23.7
Newark[2]	100.0	57.3	18.4	12.1	6.3	20.5
Philadelphia	100.0	55.1	17.2	10.7	6.9	20.3
Pittsburgh	100.0	52.2	17.2	8.6	7.9	18.6
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	100.0	49.7	14.1	9.6	7.9	18.0
St. Louis[2]	100.0	52.6	15.7	10.0	7.6	19.3
San Diego	100.0	58.4	18.1	14.1	7.4	18.8
San Francisco-Oakland	100.0	60.5	18.1	12.8	7.6	22.1
San Jose	100.0	58.8	22.8	10.7	6.8	18.6
Seattle-Everett	100.0	59.1	20.5	11.1	8.3	19.2
Washington, D.C.[2]	100.0	67.8	25.4	13.2	5.0	24.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 6. Percent distribution of employment by occupation[1] for 28 large Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1974 annual averages—Continued

Area	Blue-collar workers					Service workers	Farm workers
	Total	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives except transport	Transport equipment operatives	Nonfarm laborers		
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	30.0	13.1	8.9	2.8	5.2	13.2	.4
Atlanta[2]	29.3	12.6	8.2	3.4	5.1	11.0	.7
Baltimore	34.9	14.4	10.1	4.2	6.2	14.0	.3
Boston[2]	26.5	10.7	8.7	2.7	4.4	14.8	.2
Buffalo	38.5	14.6	14.3	4.4	5.2	12.9	.4
Cincinnati	38.1	12.5	15.7	5.2	4.7	13.5	1.6
Cleveland	34.0	12.7	13.6	4.1	3.7	12.1	.8
Dallas-Ft. Worth[2]	31.9	13.5	10.2	3.5	4.8	11.0	1.4
Denver-Boulder[2]	26.3	11.7	7.5	3.7	3.4	11.6	.6
Houston[2]	33.0	15.3	8.5	3.7	5.6	12.0	.3
Indianapolis	34.4	14.0	12.1	3.3	5.0	12.4	1.3
Kansas City[2]	31.2	12.5	8.7	4.8	5.3	14.2	.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach	31.9	11.7	12.7	3.2	4.2	12.2	.2
Miami	33.4	13.9	10.6	3.6	5.3	13.9	2.0
Milwaukee	36.1	13.4	16.1	2.3	4.2	13.9	.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul[2]	27.6	11.6	9.4	2.8	3.8	13.0	1.3
Nassau-Suffolk	26.3	13.8	6.0	2.9	3.7	13.1	.2
New York[2]	27.2	10.0	9.1	4.1	4.0	15.1	—
Newark[2]	30.8	11.1	11.8	3.2	4.8	11.9	.1
Philadelphia	32.8	12.6	11.8	4.2	4.2	11.5	.6
Pittsburgh	34.3	14.7	10.6	3.6	5.4	12.9	.6
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	32.5	14.5	8.9	4.0	5.1	15.8	1.9
St. Louis[2]	31.4	13.1	10.0	3.3	5.0	14.9	1.1
San Diego	26.7	12.1	5.9	2.6	6.1	14.1	.8
San Francisco-Oakland	26.0	11.7	6.9	3.4	4.1	12.6	.8
San Jose	30.2	13.4	11.1	2.4	3.3	10.5	.5
Seattle-Everett	28.0	11.7	7.7	3.7	4.9	12.2	.6
Washington, D.C.[2]	19.8	10.3	2.8	3.1	3.5	12.0	.4

[1]Not strictly comparable with estimates for prior years due to revisions in the occupational classification system. For explanation of these changes, see appendix D.

[2]Estimates for this SMSA are based on 1973 boundary definitions of the Office of Management and Budget and are not comparable with data for earlier years.

NOTE: Dash indicates less than 0.05 percent.

Appendix A. Revised Procedures for Estimating Employment and Unemployment for States and Areas

Under a Federal–State cooperative program of the U.S. Department of Labor, State employment security agencies (SESA's) have developed estimates of employment and unemployment for States, labor areas, cities, and counties for a number of years. The Employment and Training Administration (formerly the Manpower Administration) uses these data for apportioning Federal funds for local program purposes. In the past, these estimates were totally independent of–and often differed substantially from–the estimates for the same areas derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). These differences primarily reflected differences in the conceptual and methodological framework of the two programs. In November 1972, the Bureau of Labor Statistics was assigned responsibility for revising the concepts and methods utilized in preparing such estimates. After extensive research and consultation with other Federal and State agencies, new technical procedures were introduced late in 1973. These procedures were designed to produce State and area estimates which are consistent with the concepts and definitions used to measure labor force, employed, and unemployed at the national level. A review of the most important changes is provided below.

Employment

The procedure for estimating total employment by area has been substantially revised. Under the new procedure, the total employment estimates are on a "persons-by-place-of-residence" basis. Under the old procedure, a large share of the total employment estimate for a given State or area was on a "jobs-by-place-of-work" basis. There are two important reasons for this change. First, all other things being equal, the count of jobs will exceed the count of employed persons because some workers are on more than one payroll record during a given survey period–for example, nationally, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold more than one job. Second, the change to a place-of-residence rather than a place-of-work basis, while not affecting State totals appreciably, can modify estimates in most substate areas where there is substantial commuting to work–either into or out of the area. The effect of this change is to raise the employment estimate in the area where people reside and lower the estimate in the area where people work–if there is substantial commuting between these areas. Several other changes in the procedure will result in changes in the estimates of agricultural employment, self-employment, and employment of domestics. On an annual basis, data for States and large metropolitan areas are benchmarked to estimates for the same areas drawn from the Current Population Survey.

The concept and method of estimating total employment has been changed from place of work to place of residence. However, the definitions and procedures of estimating nonagricultural wage and salary employment by industry–the count of payroll jobs by place of work–remain exactly the same as in the past.

Unemployment

Unemployment estimates computed by State employment security agencies are developed by following a building block approach, which uses data from a variety of administrative and survey sources. The major source of data is a count of the insured unemployed derived from the administrative records of the State unemployment insurance (UI) system. Because UI laws and administrative regulations vary from State to State, differences in the levels of insured unemployment between States may not necessarily correlate with differences in total unemployment. Although an attempt is made to reconcile these differences, empirical evidence indicates that the estimates of total unemployment for States still reflect differences in the eligibility provisions of State UI laws. To minimize these distortions, the building block estimates are benchmarked to estimates from the national survey wherever possible. For 1973 this involved 19 States and 30 SMSA's. During 1974 and 1975, the number of States that were benchmarked was increased to 27. Supplementation to the CPS sample in other States was begun in mid-1975 in order to increase the reliability of the annual average estimates and thus enable BLS to benchmark estimates for all 50 States in 1977.

Labor force

Under the new procedure, the work force concept, based largely on a count of jobs by place of work, has been replaced with a labor force concept. Labor force estimates are the sum of employed and unemployed persons by place of residence. In general, the labor force estimate for an area will differ from the work force estimate, with the differ-

ence reflecting the adjustments to remove the effects of both multiple jobholding and commuting.

Unemployment rate

The total unemployment rate is the ratio of the number of unemployed to the total labor force. Under the revised methodology, unemployment rates for most areas will differ from those prepared by following the old procedure, with the largest modifications in areas where there is substantial commuting to work—either into or out of the area. The adjustment for commutation provides unemployment rate estimates that are much more comparable from area to area.

Appendix B. Metropolitan Area Geographic Definitions

This appendix lists the geographical boundary definitions of the 30 largest metropolitan areas used by the Department of Labor in the CETA program. For the Nation as a whole, nearly all of these metropolitan areas, called Labor Market Areas (LMA's), are coterminous with Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's), designated and defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Annual average estimates for these areas are based directly on the Current Population Survey (CPS). In the New York, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and Denver–Boulder SMSA's, however, the CPS estimates must be adjusted to reflect the difference in area definitions of the LMA and SMSA. Table 2 contains the LMA estimates, while table 4 contains the SMSA estimates. Detailed estimates for LMA's have not been developed.

In general, each SMSA is defined as a county containing at least one city with 50,000 inhabitants or more, or several economically and socially related contiguous counties with at least one city of 25,000 inhabitants or more. In the New England States, where SMSA's are comprised of cities and towns, the minimum population size is 75,000 inhabitants. OMB occasionally revises the SMSA geographic definitions. In 1973, the definitions of 12 SMSA's used in the CETA program were revised. The definitions for these SMSA's, plus the current definitions of the remaining 18 metropolitan areas, including LMA's, are listed alphabetically in table B-1.

When OMB revises the geographic definition of a given SMSA, the Bureau of the Census must revise the CPS sample for that area in order to produce consistent estimates. This revision creates a break in the time series for that area. Estimates based on revised boundary definitions were introduced in 1973 for the New York and Los Angeles SMSA's and, in 1974, for the 12 SMSA's referred to above.

Table B-1. Geographic boundaries of metropolitan areas used in CETA program

Area	CPS area 1970 definition[1]	CPS area 1973 definition[2]	LMA definition[3]
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	Orange County	Same	Same
Atlanta	Counties of Cobb, Clayton, DeKalb, Fulton, Gwinnett	1970 definition plus counties of Butts, Cherokee, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Henry, Newton, Paulding, Rockdale, Walton	1973 definition
Baltimore	City of Baltimore, Counties of Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard	Same	Same
Boston	Suffolk County and parts of Counties of Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth	1970 definition plus Boxford Town in Essex County; Towns of Acton, Boxborough, Carlisle, Holliston in Middlesex County; Bellingham, Foxborough, Franklin, Medway, Stoughton, Wrentham in Norfolk County; and Abington, Hanson, Kingston in Plymouth County.	1973 definition
Buffalo	Counties of Erie, Niagara	Same	Same
Chicago	Counties of Cook, Dupage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, Will	Same	Same
Cincinnati	Ohio Portion: Counties of Clermont, Hamilton, Warren Kentucky Portion: Counties of Boone, Campbell, Kenton Indiana Portion: Dearborn County	Same	Same
Cleveland	Counties of Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Medina	Same	Same
Dallas-Fort Worth	Counties of Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Kaufman, Rockwall, Johnson, Tarrant	1970 definition plus Parker, Wise	Same
Denver-Boulder	Counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Jefferson, Denver	1970 definition plus Counties of Douglas, Gilpin	1973 definition plus Clear Creek County
Detroit	Counties of Macomb, Oakland, Wayne	1970 definition plus Counties of Lapeer, Livingston, St. Clair	1973 definition
Houston	Counties of Brazoria, Fort Bend, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery	1970 definition plus Waller County	1973 definition
Indianapolis	Counties of Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Morgan, Shelby	Same	Same
Kansas City	Missouri Portion: Counties of Cass, Clay, Jackson, Platte Kansas Portion: Counties of Johnson, Wyandotte	1970 definition plus Ray County, Mo.	1973 definition
Los Angeles-Long Beach	Los Angeles County	Same	Same
Miami	Dade County	Same	Same
Milwaukee	Counties of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington, Waukesha	Same	Same

Table B-1. Geographic boundaries of metropolitan areas used in CETA program—Continued

Area	CPS area 1970 definition[1]	CPS area 1973 definition[2]	LMA definition[3]
Minneapolis-St. Paul	Minnesota Portion: Counties of Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Washington	1970 definition plus Counties of Carver, Chisago, Scott, Wright, Minn., and St. Croix, Wis.	1973 definition minus St. Croix County
Nassau-Suffolk	Counties of Nassau, Suffolk	Same	Same
New York	New York Portion: New York City (5 Counties), and Counties of Rockland, Westchester	1970 definition plus Putnam County and Bergen County, N.J.	1973 definition minus Bergen County
Newark	Counties of Essex, Morris, Union	1970 definition plus Somerset County	1973 definition
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania Portion: Counties of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia New Jersey Portion: Counties of Burlington, Camden, Gloucester.	Same	Same
Pittsburgh	Counties of Allegheny, Beaver, Washington, Westmoreland	Same	Same
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	Counties of Riverside, San Bernardino	Same	Same
St. Louis	Missouri Portion: St. Louis City and Counties of Franklin, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. Louis Illinois Portion: Counties of Madison, St. Clair	1970 definition plus Counties of Clinton, Monroe, Ill.	1973 definition
San Francisco-Oakland	Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo	Same	Same
San Jose	Santa Clara County	Same	Same
San Diego	San Diego County	Same	Same
Seattle-Everett	Counties of King, Snohomish	Same	Same
Washington, D.C.	D.C. Virginia Portion: Counties of Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William, Cities of Alexandria, Falls Church, Fairfax, Manassas, Manassas Park Maryland Portion: Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges	1970 definition plus Charles County,	1973 definition

[1]1970 area definitions were implemented by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) during the period 1970–73.
[2]1973 area definitions were implemented by OMB in 1974.
[3]A Labor Market Area (LMA) is defined by the Department of Labor for program purposes. In many metropolitan areas, the LMA and SMSA are coterminous.

Appendix C. Statistical Outlier Procedure

An outlier is a statistical term for an atypical sample estimate which falls outside the established range of a probability distribution. For the Current Population Survey (CPS), it suggests that a sample of households, selected at random to represent all of the households in the universe in a given area, may in fact not be representative. The probability distribution of the CPS is defined in terms of the standard error of the estimate. In 95 cases out of 100, we can be confident that the "true" unemployment rate will fall within 2 standard errors of the estimate. In other words, in 5 cases out of 100, the difference between the "true" unemployment rate and the CPS estimate could be greater than twice the standard error. Those CPS estimates which fall outside established confidence limits for sampling and nonsampling errors are designated as outliers.

Based on the 95-percent confidence limit for reliability, we could expect about 3 outliers each year for the 57 CPS sample areas for which 1974 data are available (27 States and 30 SMSA's). However, it is not possible to use the CPS probability distribution by itself to detect outliers unless a complete census were taken at the same time. This section describes an objective test which has been developed to detect an outlier, and the procedure that is used for adjusting the outlying CPS estimate.

The procedure is based on the assumption that the annual changes in the Handbook-derived unemployment rates (ΔH) and the CPS unemployment rates (ΔC) reflect the same economic trends. If so, then the expected difference between the two series ($\Delta H - \Delta C$) should be zero.[1] With this assumption, we can test the null hypothesis that the observed difference ($\Delta H - \Delta C$) is not significantly different from zero by comparing the observed difference to twice the standard deviation ($\Delta H - \Delta C$).[2]

To apply the t-test in this situation, one needs to know the standard error of (ΔC) and the standard deviation of (ΔH). Since the CPS is based on a probability sample, the Bureau of the Census has estimated the standard error of (ΔC). The Handbook estimates, however, are not based on a sample survey, yet other types of errors such as recording errors, estimation errors (exhaustees, entrants, etc.) do occur. We can derive an appropriate standard deviation[3] for (ΔH) as follows:

Let:
- (ΔH) = Annual change in Handbook-derived unemployment rate
- (ΔC) = Annual change in CPS unemployment rate
- (ΔU) = Annual change in "true" unemployment rate
- (SE) = Standard error of (ΔC)
- (SD) = Standard deviation of (ΔH)
- E = Expected value

Then:

1. $E(\Delta H - \Delta C)^2 = E(\Delta H - \Delta U)^2 + E(\Delta C - \Delta U)^2$ (4)

and:

2. $E(\Delta C - \Delta U)^2 = E(\Delta C^2) - (\Delta U^2)$
3. $E(\Delta H - \Delta U)^2 = E(\Delta H^2) - (\Delta U^2)$

If we assume: $(\Delta U^2) = 0$;

Then:

4. $E(\Delta C - \Delta U)^2 = E(\Delta C^2) = (SE)^2$
5. $E(\Delta H - \Delta U)^2 = E(\Delta H^2) = (SD)^2$

and:

6. $E(\Delta H - \Delta C)^2 = (SE)^2 + (SD)^2$.

We do not know the change in the true unemployment rate; hence we will assume that $(\Delta U)^2 = 0$ if we can identify two successive years in which the change in the national CPS rate was not significant. For 1968-1969, (ΔC) = 0.07 percent; hence, from equation 5, the expected value of (ΔH) is assumed equal to $(SD)^2$.[5] To compute $(SD)^2$, it was necessary to pool data for the CPS States and SMSA's. The estimated variance, $(SD)^2$, for the 10 largest States equaled 0.031; for the 20 SMSA's it also equaled 0.031. This suggested that the empiric standard deviation derived by pooling area data is a good approximation of the expected standard deviation of the change in the Handbook estimate for any large area.[6] This conclusion did not seem unreasonable since all States and areas used the same methodology and errors cannot be associated necessarily with the size of the area of geographic location. This contrasts with the standard error of the CPS which varies inversely with the size of the sample and the size of the estimate.

Using equation 6, the expected variance $E(\Delta H - \Delta C)^2$ was derived for each area. The test compared the observed difference ($\Delta H - \Delta C$) with a multiple of its standard deviation.[7] To be identified as an outlier an area had to meet one of two tests. (1) The observed difference had to be greater than three times its standard deviation, or (2) the observed difference was greater that two times its standard deviation and differed significantly in direction from the insured unemployment rate.[8] A three sigma test was used as a first screening test rather than a two sigma test because in some areas the value of the standard deviation of ($\Delta H - \Delta C$) is underestimated when (ΔC) does not equal zero. In 1970-1971 for example when ΔC=0.99 percent, 9 outliers (out of a total of 30 areas) would have been identified. This is clearly too large a number for 1 year and could not be supported by any probability distribution considerations.

After identifying the outlier, the original CPS estimate is adjusted using a composite estimating procedure where (ΔC) and (ΔH) are weighted by the inverse of their

variances.[9] For 1974, two outliers were detected, Detroit and Chicago. However, the CPS estimates for the States of Michigan and Illinois were also adjusted because they are dependent on the estimates for the major areas. The mathematics of the adjustment for Chicago are given below:

A. Test for outlier status:

Step 1: Determine the observed difference between the year-to-year change in the CPS and Handbook unemployment rates.

Table C–1.

Chicago	1973	1974	Change
Handbook (H)	3.6	4.2	+0.6
CPS (C) *	4.2	4.0	−0.2
Observed difference			0.8

*Original sample estimates

Step 2: Calculate root mean square error of the difference in the change in the rates.

$(SE) = S_1^2 = 0.058$

$(SD) = S_2^2 = 0.031$

$S = \sqrt{S_1^2 + S_2^2} = \sqrt{0.0886} = 0.298$

$2S = 0.595$

$3S = 0.893$

Step 3: Compare the observed difference to 3 times the expected error of the difference. (See table C–1)

$(\Delta H - \Delta C) = 0.6 - (-0.2) = 0.8$

first test: $3S > 0.8$
second test: $2S < 0.8$

The observed difference fails the first test, but passes the second test (i.e. is an outlier) because the CPS rate declined over the year, while the insured rate increased.

B. Adjustment to CPS estimates:

Step 1: Determine the observed difference between the year-to-year change in the CPS and Handbook unemployment levels.

Table C–2.

Chicago	(H)	Change	(C)*	Change
1972	135		155	
1973	109	−26	130	−25
1974	129	20	126	− 4

*Original sample estimates

Step 2: Compute adjusted change in CPS estimates from 1973 to 1974 using the inverse of the variances:

$$\text{Change} = \Delta C' = \frac{(-4 \times 0.031 + 20 \times 0.058)}{0.0886} - 12$$

Step 3: Determine reference year using unemployment levels.
(a) Substitute adjusted change in 1974; revise 1973 CPS level to agree with the adjusted change; compute mean square difference:

Table C-3.

Chicago	(H)	Change	(C)	Change	Squared difference
1972	135		155		
1973	109	−26	114	−41	225
1974	129	20	126	12	64
Sum					289

(b) Substitute adjusted change in 1973; revise 1974 CPS level to agree with the adjusted change; compute mean square difference:

Table C-4.

Chicago	(H)	Change	(C)	Change	Squared difference
1972	135		155		
1973	109	−26	130	−25	1
1974	129	20	142	12	64
Sum					65

Compare mean square difference. Since the mean square difference in (b) is less than in (a), then 1974 is considered the reference year. Hence the 1974 unemployment level for Chicago is revised upwards from 126 to 142.

Table C-5.

Summary Data for Remaining Areas Adjusted

	1972	1973	1974	(SE)
Illinois				
(C)*				
level	245	203	209	
rate	5.1	4.1	4.2	0.041
(H)				
level	215	180	211	
rate	4.6	3.9	4.4	
Michigan				
(C)*				
level	260	223	288	
rate	7.0	5.9	7.4	0.064
(H)				
level	287	240	361	
rate	7.8	6.4	9.3	
Detroit				
(C)*				
level	139	116	149	
rate	7.6	6.3	8.0	0.157
(H)				
level	139	112	171	
rate	7.6	6.0	8.9	
Maryland				
(C)*				
level	81	64	84	
rate	4.7	3.5	4.7	0.208
(H)				
level	79	67	78	
rate	4.4	3.6	4.0	
Baltimore				
(C)*				
level	41	27	46	
rate	4.8	3.1	5.1	0.292
(H)				
level	49	40	45	
rate	5.2	4.2	4.5	

*Original sample estimates

–FOOTNOTES–

[1] If (ΔH) and (ΔC) are two independent random variables with the same mean and different variances, (SD_1^2) and (SD_2^2), then the distribution of the observed difference, $(\Delta H - \Delta C)$, will have a mean of zero and a variance equal to $(SD_1^2 + SD_2^2)$.

[2] This is the usual t-test at the five-point level of significance.

[3] In this context the standard deviation is derived from a hypothetical distribution whose mean is equal to the average Handbook-based unemployment rate estimate.

[4] Since (ΔH) and (ΔC) are independent, there is no covariance term.

[5] For 1968-1969, $\Delta C = 0.07$, hence, $\Delta C^2 = 0.0049$ percent (which is not significantly different from zero).

[6] This is an appropriate assumption only if the bias is equal in all areas.

[7] This is the usual test for two proportions, variances known:

$$t = \frac{(\Delta H - \Delta C) - 0}{\sqrt{(SD)^2 + (SE)^2}}$$

Changes in unemployment rates were used because earlier tests showed that there is a high probability that the Handbook estimate for a single year may be biased. In 1972 for example, the difference in the levels was significant, at two sigma, for 7 of the 10 States. However, (ΔC) and (ΔH) for 1971-1972 were significantly different in only two States.

[8] A change of 0.3 for the insured unemployment rate was used because it is equal to approximately two times its standard deviation.

[9] Expressed mathematically:

$$\Delta C' = \frac{[\Delta C(SD)^2 + \Delta H(SE)^2]}{[(SD)^2 + (SE)^2]}, \text{ where}$$

ΔC = change in CPS unemployment level and

ΔH = change in Handbook unemployment level

Appendix D. Changes in Occupational Classification System

Beginning with 1971, the comparability of occupational employment data was affected as a result of changes in census occupational classifications introduced into the Current Population Survey (CPS). These changes stemmed from an exhaustive review of the classification system to be used for the 1970 Census of Population. This review, the most comprehensive since the 1940 census, aimed to reduce the size of large groups, to be more specific about general and "not elsewhere classified" groups, and to provide information on significant emerging occupations. Differences in March 1970 employment levels tabulated on both the 1960 and 1970 classification systems ranged from a drop of 650,000 in operatives to an increase of 570,000 in service workers, much of which resulted from a shift between these two groups; the nonfarm laborers group increased by 420,000, and changes in other groups amounted to 220,000 or less.

An additional major group was created by splitting the operatives category into operatives, except transport, and transport equipment operatives. Separate data for these two groups first became available in January 1972. At the same time, several changes in titles, as well as in order of presentation, were introduced; for example, the title of the managers, officials, and proprietors group was changed to "managers and administrators, except farm," since only proprietors performing managerial duties are included in the category.

Apart from the effects of revisions in the occupational classification system beginning in 1971, comparability of occupational employment data was further affected in December 1971, when a question eliciting information on major activities or duties was added to the monthly CPS questionnaire in order to determine more precisely the occupational classification of individuals. This change resulted in several dramatic occupational shifts, particularly from managers and administrators to other groups. Thus, meaningful comparisons of occupational levels cannot be made between 1972 and prior periods. However, revisions in the occupational classification system as well as in the CPS questionnaire are believed to have had but a negligible impact on unemployment rates.

Additional information on changes in the occupational classification system of the CPS appears in "Revisions in Occupational Classifications for 1971" and "Revisions in the Current Population Survey" in the February 1971 and February 1972 issues, respectively, of *Employment and Earnings*.

Appendix E. Standard Error Tables

The State and SMSA estimates appearing in this report are based on a random sample of households, instead of a complete census of the population. As a consequence, the sample estimates are subject to sampling (as well as nonsampling) errors. In general, the error of a sample estimate varies inversely with the size of the sample and the size of the estimate. Hence an estimate for a small area, or for a subgroup constituting a small proportion of the population, will tend to have a relatively higher error than an estimate for a large area or for a subgroup constituting a relatively large proportion of the population. Standard error tables make it possible to compute the relative error (standard error divided by estimate size) of a sample estimate, and to compare two sample estimates using a standard statistical test of significance. This appendix contains a detailed set of standard error tables for totals and proportions, by individual State and for SMSA's as a group.

The standard errors in these tables can be used directly to develop 68-percent confidence intervals for sample estimates. Standard errors for 90-percent confidence intervals can be computed by multiplying the standard errors in these tables by 1.65. For 95-percent confidence intervals, use 1.96.

The standard error tables in this publication should *not* be used with sample estimates appearing in earlier *Geographic Profile* reports. In 1973, the Bureau of the Census introduced a new procedure for inflating sample estimates on a State basis. The effect of this procedure was to improve the estimates of employment and unemployment at the State level. Therefore, State estimates in earlier years will generally be subject to a wider range of error. Standard errors of estimates for earlier years appear in the relevant *Geographic Profile* report.

Table E-1. Standard errors of estimated annual averages of total and white persons by State

(In thousands)

State	Size of estimate										
	5	10	25	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000
California	1	2	3	4	5	8	11	15	22	28	25
New York	1	2	3	4	5	8	11	15	22	27	23
Pennsylvania	1	2	3	4	5	8	11	15	21	22	.....
Texas	1	2	3	4	5	8	11	15	21	21	.....
Illinois	1	2	3	4	5	8	11	15	21	21	.....
Ohio	1	2	2	3	5	8	11	14	20	19	.....
Michigan	1	2	3	4	5	8	11	15	20	14	.....
New Jersey	1	2	2	3	5	8	10	14	17	.....	.....
Florida	1	2	3	4	5	8	11	14	17	.....	.....
Massachusetts	1	2	2	3	5	7	10	13	14	.....	.....
Indiana	1	2	3	4	5	8	11	14	14	.....	.....
North Carolina	1	2	3	4	5	8	11	14	13	.....	.....
Missouri	1	2	3	4	5	8	11	14	13	.....	.....
Virginia	1	2	3	4	6	9	12	15	12	.....	.....
Georgia	1	2	3	4	5	8	11	13	11	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1	2	3	4	6	9	12	15	11	.....	.....
Maryland	1	2	3	4	5	8	10	13	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	1	2	3	4	6	9	12	15	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1	2	3	4	5	8	11	13	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	1	2	3	4	5	8	11	14	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	1	2	2	3	5	7	9	11	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	1	2	3	4	6	8	11	13	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	1	2	3	4	5	8	10	12	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	1	2	3	4	5	8	11	13	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	1	2	3	4	5	7	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	1	2	3	4	5	8	10	11	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	1	2	3	4	5	8	10	9	.....	.....	.....

Table E-2. Standard errors of estimated annual averages of Negro and other races by State

(In thousands)

State	Size of estimate								
	5	10	25	50	100	250	500	1,000	1,250
California	1	2	3	4	6	9	13	18	20
New York	1	2	3	4	6	9	12	17	19
Pennsylvania	1	2	3	4	6	9	13	17	19
Texas	1	2	3	4	6	10	13	18	20
Illinois	1	2	3	4	6	9	13	17	19
Ohio	1	2	3	4	6	9	12	17	18
Michigan	1	2	3	4	6	9	13	18	19
New Jersey	1	2	3	4	6	9	12	16	17
Florida	1	2	3	4	6	9	12	16	17
Massachusetts	1	2	3	4	5	8	11	15	16
Indiana	1	2	3	4	6	9	13	16	17
North Carolina	1	2	3	4	6	9	13	16	17
Missouri	1	2	3	4	6	9	13	16	17
Virginia	1	2	3	5	6	10	13	17	18
Georgia	1	2	3	4	6	9	12	15	16
Wisconsin	2	2	3	5	7	10	14	18	18
Maryland	1	2	3	4	6	9	12	15	15
Minnesota	2	2	4	5	7	11	14	18	18
Washington	1	2	3	4	6	9	12	15	15
Tennessee	1	2	3	4	6	10	13	16	16
Connecticut	1	2	3	4	5	8	11	13	13
Alabama	1	2	3	5	6	10	13	16	16
Louisiana	1	2	3	4	6	9	12	14	15
Kentucky	1	2	3	4	6	9	12	15	15
South Carolina	1	2	3	4	6	9	11	12	.....
Oklahoma	1	2	3	4	6	9	11	13	.....
Oregon	1	2	3	4	6	9	11	11	.....

Table E-3. Standard errors of percentages based on annual averages for the total or white population by State

State and base of percentages (thousands)	Estimated percentage						
	1	2	5	10	15	25	50
New York, Ohio, Connecticut, Massachusetts							
50	0.67	0.95	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.3
100	0.47	0.67	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.4
250	0.30	0.42	0.66	0.90	1.1	1.3	1.5
500	0.21	0.30	0.46	0.64	0.76	0.92	1.1
1,000	0.15	0.21	0.32	0.45	0.54	0.65	0.75
2,500	0.10	0.13	0.21	0.28	0.34	0.41	0.48
5,000	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.20	0.24	0.29	0.33
10,000	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.24
Michigan, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, Maryland, Illinois, California, Pennsylvania, Florida, New Jersey							
50	0.71	1.0	1.6	2.1	2.5	3.1	3.6
100	0.51	0.71	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.5
250	0.32	0.44	0.70	0.96	1.1	1.4	1.5
500	0.22	0.32	0.49	0.68	0.80	0.98	1.1
1,000	0.16	0.22	0.35	0.48	0.57	0.69	0.80
2,500	0.10	0.14	0.22	0.30	0.36	0.43	0.51
5,000	0.07	0.10	0.16	0.21	0.25	0.31	0.36
10,000	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.15	0.18	0.22	0.25
Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Washington, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, Indiana, Texas, Oklahoma							
50	0.76	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.3	3.8
100	0.54	0.76	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.7
250	0.34	0.48	0.74	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7
500	0.24	0.34	0.53	0.73	0.87	1.1	1.2
1,000	0.17	0.24	0.37	0.52	0.62	0.74	0.86
2,500	0.11	0.15	0.24	0.32	0.39	0.47	0.54
5,000	0.08	0.11	0.16	0.23	0.27	0.33	0.38
10,000	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.16	0.19	0.23	0.27
Minnesota, Wisconsin, Alabama							
50	0.84	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.0	3.6	4.2
100	0.58	0.83	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.9
250	0.37	0.52	0.82	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9
500	0.26	0.36	0.58	0.79	0.94	1.2	1.3
1,000	0.18	0.26	0.41	0.56	0.68	0.8	0.93
2,500	0.12	0.16	0.26	0.36	0.42	0.51	0.59
5,000	0.08	0.12	0.18	0.25	0.30	0.36	0.42
10,000	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.18	0.21	0.25	0.29

Table E-4. Standard errors of percentages based on annual averages for Negro and other races population by State

State and base of percentages (thousands)	Estimated percentage						
	1	2	5	10	15	25	50
New York, Ohio, Connecticut, Massachusetts							
50	0.78	1.1	1.7	2.3	2.8	3.4	3.9
100	0.55	0.78	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.8
250	0.35	0.49	0.76	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8
500	0.25	0.35	0.54	0.75	0.89	1.1	1.2
1,000	0.17	0.24	0.38	0.53	0.63	0.76	0.88
1,250	0.15	0.22	0.34	0.47	0.56	0.68	0.78
Michigan, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, Maryland, Illinois, California, Pennsylvania, Florida, New Jersey							
50	0.83	1.2	1.8	2.5	2.9	3.6	4.1
100	0.58	0.83	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.9
250	0.37	0.52	0.82	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9
500	0.26	0.37	0.57	0.79	0.94	1.1	1.3
1,000	0.19	0.26	0.40	0.56	0.67	0.80	0.93
1,250	0.17	0.23	0.36	0.50	0.59	0.72	0.83
Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Washington, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, Indiana, Texas, Oklahoma							
50	0.88	1.2	1.9	2.6	3.2	3.9	4.5
100	0.63	0.88	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.7	3.2
250	0.40	0.56	0.87	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.0
500	0.28	0.39	0.62	0.84	1.0	1.2	1.4
1,000	0.20	0.28	0.44	0.60	0.71	0.86	1.0
1,250	0.18	0.25	0.39	0.54	0.64	0.77	0.89
Minnesota, Wisconsin, Alabama							
50	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.9	3.5	4.2	4.8
100	0.70	0.95	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5
250	0.43	0.61	0.94	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2
500	0.31	0.43	0.67	0.92	1.1	1.3	1.5
1,000	0.21	0.31	0.47	0.65	0.78	0.94	1.1
1,250	0.19	0.27	0.42	0.58	0.69	0.84	0.97

Table E-5. Standard errors of estimated annual averages of employment characteristics for SMSA's

(In thousands)

Estimated number of persons	Population 16 years and older						
	100	200	500	1,000	2,000	5,000	10,000
5,000 ...	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
10,000 ...	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
20,000 ...	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1
50,000 ...	4.6	5.6	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4
100,000 ...	.....	6.5	8.2	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.1
200,000 ...	.....	.....	10.0	11.6	12.3	12.7	12.8
500,000 ...	.....	.....	.....	14.4	17.7	19.4	19.9
1,000,000 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.4	25.8	27.4

Note: Use for all published SMSA's except Boston.

Table E-6. Standard errors of estimated annual averages of employment characteristics for SMSA's not controlled to independent population estimate

(In thousands)

Estimated number of persons	Population 16 years and older			
	100	500	1,000	2,000
5,000	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
10,000.....	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9
20,000	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.1
50,000	9.7	7.2	6.9	6.7
100,000	.....	11.2	10.2	9.7
200,000	.....	18.3	15.9	14.5
500,000	.....	.....	30.8	26.1
1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	43.5

NOTE: Use for the Boston SMSA.

Table E-7. Standard errors of estimated annual averages of unemployment characteristics for SMSA's

(In thousands)

Estimated number of persons	Population 16 years and older						
	100	200	500	1,000	2,000	5,000	10,000
1,000	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
2,000	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
5,000	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
10,000	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
20,000	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
50,000	3.0	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2
100,000	.....	4.2	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.9
200,000	.....	.....	6.5	7.5	8.0	8.3	8.3
500,000	.....	.....	.....	9.4	11.5	12.6	13.0

Table E-8. Standard errors of annual unemployment rates for SMSA's

(In thousands)

Estimated unemployment rate	Estimated civilian labor force						
	50	100	200	500	1,000	2,000	5,000
3.0 percent	1.4	.99	.70	.44	.31	.22	.14
4.0 percent	1.6	1.1	.80	.51	.36	.25	.16
5.0 percent	1.8	1.3	.88	.56	.40	.28	.18
6.0 percent	1.9	1.4	.96	.60	.43	.30	.19
8.0 percent	2.1	1.5	1.0	.68	.48	.34	.21
10.0 percent	2.3	1.6	1.2	.74	.52	.37	.23

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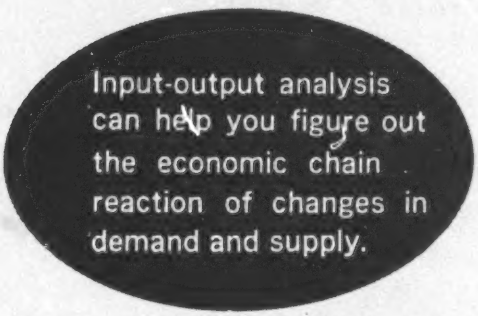

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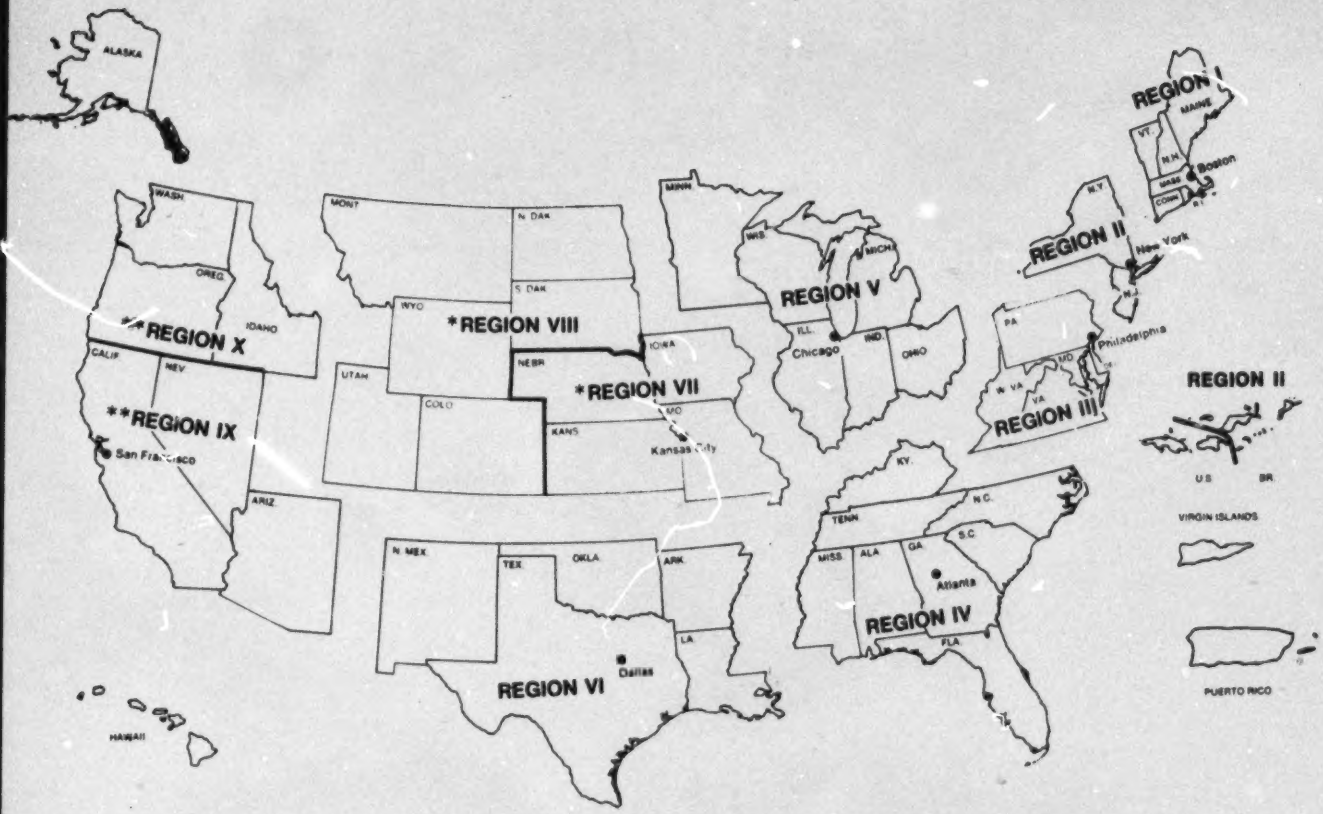

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Supplement to Report 452: Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1974

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U.S. Department of Labor
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1976

Annual average estimates for 1974 for nine large central cities for selected demographic groups appear in the following table. These estimates are based on the Current Population Survey conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census, and supplement the demographic data published in *Geographic Profile, 1974* (BLS Report 452, 1976).

Subsequent to publication of *Geographic Profile*, small revisions in the total estimates for five cities (Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Washington, D.C.) have been introduced by the BLS because of small revisions in the independently derived population controls developed by the Bureau of the Census. (Independently derived population controls are not available for the remaining four cities.) The data in this table are consistent with the estimates for the SMSA's in *Geographic Profile*. Data are not shown where the civilian labor force is less than 50,000.

Standard Error Statement

The BLS suggests that users of these data consult the standard error tables for SMSA's appearing in appendix E of *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1974* (BLS Report 452) before developing any analyses. In some cases, users will discover that an apparent change in a statistic over time, or a difference between two statistics, will prove to be insignificant when the sampling error of the estimate(s) is considered. Users should also be aware that the sampling error associated with small cells is larger than with totals. For example, if there are 1,000 unemployed persons in a labor force of 50,000, with a 2.0 percent unemployment rate, we can be confident 90 percent of the time that the true unemployment rate lies between 0.0 percent and 4.0 percent. On the other hand, if the labor force is 500,000 and the unemployment rate is also 2.0, then the true unemployment rate lies between 1.4 percent and 2.6 percent. In other words, the smaller the cell, the less reliable the data.

Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 9 large central cities, 1974 annual averages

[Numbers in thousands]

City and population group	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment	Unemployment	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Rate
Baltimore						
Total	603	331	54.9	308	23	7.0
Males	280	191	68.2	178	13	6.6
Females	323	140	43.3	130	11	7.5
White	281	142	50.5	136	7	4.8
Males	129	88	68.2	84	4	4.5
Females	151	54	35.8	52	3	5.3
Males, 20 years and over	118	82	69.5	80	2	2.4
Females, 20 years and over	139	50	36.0	48	2	4.0
Negro and other races	322	189	58.7	172	16	8.7
Males	151	103	68.2	94	9	8.5
Females	172	86	50.0	78	8	8.9
Males, 20 years and over	132	95	72.0	89	6	6.3
Females, 20 years and over	148	78	52.7	74	4	5.1

Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 9 large central cities, 1974 annual averages—Continued

[Numbers in thousands]

City and population group	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment	Unemployment	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Rate
Cleveland						
Total	473	257	54.3	243	13	5.2
Males	220	157	71.4	149	9	5.5
Females	253	99	39.1	95	5	4.9
White	308	158	51.3	152	6	4.0
Males	142	101	71.1	96	5	4.6
Females	166	57	34.3	55	2	3.0
Males, 20 years and over	126	91	72.2	88	3	3.3
Females, 20 years and over	152	51	33.6	49	1	2.0
Negro and other races	165	99	60.0	92	7	7.2
Males	77	56	72.7	52	4	7.0
Males, 20 years and over	68	52	76.5	49	4	7.7
Dallas						
Total	597	388	65.0	374	14	3.7
Males	293	233	79.5	227	7	2.8
Females	304	155	51.0	147	8	5.1
White	473	305	64.5	296	9	3.0
Males	235	189	80.4	185	4	2.0
Females	239	116	48.3	111	5	4.6
Males, 20 years and over	212	176	83.0	173	3	1.7
Females, 20 years and over	213	103	48.4	100	3	2.9
Negro and other races	124	83	66.9	77	5	6.6
Houston						
Total	951	658	69.2	629	29	4.4
Males	455	389	85.5	377	12	3.0
Females	497	269	54.1	251	18	6.5
White	718	496	69.1	479	18	3.5
Males	348	301	86.5	294	7	2.5
Females	371	195	52.6	185	10	5.2
Males, 20 years and over	316	277	87.7	272	5	1.8
Females, 20 years and over	333	172	51.7	165	7	4.1
Negro and other races	233	161	69.1	150	12	7.2
Males	107	88	82.2	84	4	4.7
Females	126	74	58.7	66	7	10.1
Males, 20 years and over	93	80	86.0	78	2	2.5
Females, 20 years and over	111	67	60.4	62	5	7.5

Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 9 large central cities, 1974 annual averages—Continued

[Numbers in thousands]

City and population group	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment	Unemployment	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Rate
Milwaukee						
Total	495	309	62.4	292	17	5.5
Males	229	175	76.4	165	10	5.7
Females	266	135	50.8	128	7	5.3
White	408	255	62.5	245	10	3.8
Males	189	146	77.2	142	5	3.4
Females	220	108	49.1	104	5	4.3
Males, 20 years and over	176	136	77.3	133	4	2.9
Females, 20 years and over	203	98	48.3	95	3	3.1
Negro and other races	87	54	62.1	47	7	13.8
New York						
Total	5,752	3,158	54.9	2,931	227	7.2
Males	2,596	1,890	72.8	1,757	133	7.0
Females	3,156	1,268	40.2	1,174	93	7.4
White	4,437	2,426	54.7	2,262	164	6.8
Males	2,048	1,492	72.9	1,396	97	6.5
Females	2,389	934	39.1	866	68	7.2
Males, 20 years and over	1,864	1,422	76.3	1,341	81	5.7
Females, 20 years and over	2,211	864	39.1	810	54	6.3
Both sexes 16-19	362	140	38.7	110	30	21.2
Negro and other races	1,315	732	55.7	670	62	8.5
Males	548	398	72.6	362	36	9.1
Females	767	334	43.5	308	26	7.7
Males, 20 years and over	490	382	78.0	351	31	8.1
Females, 20 years and over	685	317	46.3	295	22	6.9
Philadelphia						
Total	1,339	732	54.7	681	50	6.9
Males	604	421	69.7	393	27	6.5
Females	735	311	42.3	288	23	7.4
White	880	487	55.3	466	21	4.3
Males	410	294	71.7	283	11	3.8
Females	469	193	41.2	183	10	5.1
Males, 20 years and over	379	281	74.1	271	10	3.6
Females, 20 years and over	435	172	39.5	164	7	4.1
Negro and other races	459	244	53.2	215	29	12.0
Males	193	126	65.3	110	16	12.8
Females	266	118	44.4	105	13	11.1
Males, 20 years and over	162	114	70.4	104	10	8.8
Females, 20 years and over	235	110	46.8	100	10	9.1

Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 9 large central cities, 1974 annual averages—Continued

[Numbers in thousands]

City and population group	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment	Unemployment	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Rate
St. Louis						
Total	374	200	53.5	183	17	8.4
Males	163	110	67.5	101	9	8.5
Females	211	89	42.2	82	7	8.3
White	215	121	56.3	113	8	6.2
Males	88	65	73.9	61	3	4.8
Females	127	56	44.1	52	4	7.8
Males, 20 years and over	78	60	76.9	56	3	5.0
Females, 20 years and over	120	52	43.3	49	4	7.7
Negro and other races	159	79	49.7	70	9	11.8
Washington D.C.						
Total	521	327	62.8	307	20	6.0
Males	217	159	73.3	149	9	5.9
Females	304	168	55.3	158	10	6.0
White	159	96	60.4	93	3	3.0
Negro and other races	362	231	63.8	214	17	7.2
Males	154	112	72.7	104	8	7.6
Females	209	119	56.9	111	8	6.9
Males, 20 years and over	136	105	77.2	99	6	5.7
Females, 20 years and over	181	106	58.6	102	5	4.7